JANUARY.
HE INDIAN RAILWAY
RAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central Southern & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,509—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1889.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S CLARETS.
As supplied to over 100 Messes, Clubs, &c.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
12·8	7·0	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	12·8	7·0
22·0	12·0	Dinner—St. Julien, La Rose and Palmer	22·0	12·0
25·0	13·8		25·0	13·8
28·0	15·0		28·0	15·0
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38·0	20·0		38·0	20·0

C. P. & Co.'s BORDEAUX HOUSE selection ranks as the finest in India.
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Friday, 1889.
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	11th Jan.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	18th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3927	600	L. H. Moule	25th ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Feb.
BL SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL BENGAL	4499	800	W. Barratt	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	1st Mar.
BL PENINSULAR	5500	1000	H. Wyatt	8th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	15th ,,
BL SHANNON	4189	800	C R. Edwards	22nd ,,
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	29th ,,
BL PEKIN	3900	600	P Harris	5th Apr.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	12th ,,
BL KAISER-I-HIND	4029	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th ,,
† ASSAM	2038	500	G. W. F. Browne	26th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

In addition to the above, the following special steamers will be despatched to London calling at Marseilles and early application for accommodation is advisable.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about
ORIENTAL	5300	1000	E. Stewart	29th Mar.
BOKHARA	2955	500		26th Apr.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	on or about 1889
SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	17th Jan.
PEKIN	3900	600	P. Harris	31st ,,
KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	R. T. Briscoe	14th Feb.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton	25th ,,
NIZAM	2735	500	F. H. Seymour	14th Mar
CLYDE	4136	800	W. D. Mudie	28th ,,

For further particulars, apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETÀ RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan. '89.	10th Feb. 1889.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Feb., '89.	1st Mar. ,,
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th Feb. '89.	20th Mar. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BORMIDA	On the 7th February, 1889.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 7th Jan. 1889.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

MONTHLY LINE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	5th Feb.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	5th Mar.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemecich	4,600	650	5th April.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	5th May.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger.	4,600	650	25th Jan.
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	25th Mar.

STEAMERS TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To Sail on
BERENICE	F. Egger	3,500	550	10th Jan.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	10th Mar.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	10th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakim, Jeddah Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA	F. Cossovich	4,200	600	14th Jan.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesich	4,600	650	14th Feb.
PANDORA	G. Costanzo	3,500	550	14th Mar.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 1st January, 1889.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s.s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th January, 1889, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on Board.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. LOCKSLEY HALL. 4,000 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain COLLIN, will sail on 5th February, 1889. She has only recently been built, and is fitted with all the modern improvements, including the Electric Light throughout Saloon and Cabins, which are all on Deck. Carries Surgeon and Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents
Bombay, November 2, 1888.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LONDON DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN SINCLAIR," 3,000 tons, Commander J. R. KEWLEY, will sail for London direct, on or about the 19th instant.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, nd are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate ic and smoking rooms.

geon and Stewardess carried.

particulars as to rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
reet, Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on THURSDAY, 10th January, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie *en route*, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, at 11 a.m., on 13th January, after arrival of Outward English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 10th January, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th January, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 19th January.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "COCONADA," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 12th January.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 8th January, 1889. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS!

ATTENTION is drawn to the s.s. "ARABIA" sailing for MARSEILLES direct at 9 p.m., on the 14th instant, for which the specially low rate of Rs. 250 will be accepted.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
Bombay, 5th January, 1889.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. "AVOCA," 995 tons, Captain DETTLESON, will leave for Zanzibar on TUESDAY, the 15th January, 1889.

For Freight and Passage apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CAMP KNIVES.

CONTAINING Corkscrew, Champagne Hook, Large Blade Wood Saw, Gimlet, Leather Cover, Button Hook, and Screw Driver, durably mounted in finest nickel-silver handles.—Rs. 5-4.

Champagne Knives, with Hook Corkscrew, Large and Small Blade.—Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHOT CARTRIDGES.
"FIELD" LOADED.

		Rs.	a.
ELEYS BROWN, Nos. 10, 12, 14, 16 gauge	per 100	9	8
ELEYS BLUE, No. 12	per 100	10	0
ELEYS GREEN Nos. 12, 20	per 100	11	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
IMPORTERS OF ALL SPORTING REQUIREMENTS
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TREACHER & Co., Limited, have the largest and best Stock in India of every description of Camp Furniture and Necessaries.

All Orders executed with the utmost promptitude.

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WARREN'S COOKING POTS.
CANTEENS.
COOKING STOVES.
DESPATCH BOXES.
DRESSING CASES, TO ROLL UP.
POCKET FILTERS.
WATER BOTTLES.
DRINKING CUPS.
SPIRIT FLASKS.
MILITARY HAND LANTERNS.
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WINES, SPIRITS, AND PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
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CHOLERA TINCTURE.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
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QUININE.

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TREACHER & Co., Limited,
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THE "DESPATCH" LAWN TENNIS BALL.

Perfect Workmanship; an extremely good Ball at a moderate price.
Per doz. Rs. 9; Four doz. by Rail to any Station in India for Rs. 32.

THE "EXTRA DESPATCH" LAWN TENNIS BALL.

The very best Ball made, cannot be surpassed.
Per doz. Rs. 10-8; Four doz. by Rail to any Station in India, Rs. 40.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FLATNESS OF TASTE.
SO COMMON IN FILTERED WATER,
OBVIATED
BY USING
SILICATED CARBON FILTERS
AERATED

By means of which the water is Aerated and Filtered simultaneously, rendering it, even after boiling, Pure, Bright, and Palatable.

The Silicated Carbon Block can be Instantly Removed, leaving the whole of the Filter Open for Inspection and Cleansing.

Domestic Filters in Cream-Coloured Stoneware, with Covers and Plated Taps.

No.		Rs.	as.
O	Capacity, ½ gallon,	0	8
A	Capacity, 1 gallon,	11	8
B	Capacity, 2 gallons,	21	0
C	Capacity, 4 gallons,	32	0

TABLE FILTERS.

PLAIN GLASS.

No.		Rs. as. each.
O,	1 Pint	3 8
A,	2 ,,	4 8
B,	3 ,,	6 8

ENGRAVED GLASS.

No.		Rs. as. each.
O,	1 Pint	4 8
A,	2 ,,	6 8
B,	3 ,,	9 0

SPECIALLY IMPORTED BY
PHILLIPS AND CO., Limited,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TREACHER'S
HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Rs. 24 per doz.

Has met with Great Approval.
Many Testimonials have been received as to its Superior Quality.
It is now supplied to a Large Number of Messes and Clubs.
The production of one of the Oldest and Largest Distilleries in the Highlands.
Has a Fine, Full, Mellow Flavour, and an Agreeable Odour.
The Whisky for Connoisseurs.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HEART-LABELLED OLD COGNAC BRANDY.
Rs. 37 per dozen.

Celebrated for its Fine Bouquet and Delicate Flavour.
Of Great Age and Guaranteed Purity.
It possesses all the Characteristics of a Superior Cognac, fully matured by age.
Is a Great Favourite with the Public.
Has taken rank with the Best Brands.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"THE SIMPLEST AND MOST EFFICIENT LAXATIVE KNOWN."

KEMP'S TASTELESS CASCARA SAGRADA.

This preparation is prepared by ourselves, by a modification of the process recommended in an American Scientific Journal. It is Brilliant with water. Tasteless and effective.

It has been found by experience to possess the FULL APERIENT EFFECTS of the ordinary Liquid Extract, without the Bitter Taste.

The bitter principle in this preparation is not DISGUISED, as in most so called tasteless preparations, it is actually ELIMINATED by our process.

The dose of Tasteless Cascara Sagrada is exactly the same as that of the ordinary extract, our process causing no diminution of strength.

It leaves no tendency to constipation such as follows the use of most aperients.

Sold in bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

"CEDAR"
"CHESNUT"
"CUBA"

SUPERIOR, Rs. 8-6
"NEW" FELT HATS.

"SEAL"
"SNUFF"
"MANILLA"

"TABAC"
"MAPLE"
"RUSSET"

FASHIONABLE, Rs. 9-4.
"NEW" FELT HATS.

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BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.

THIS important Department is under the immediate supervision of a thorough experienced Bootmaker from a First class West End House. All ORDERS for REGULATION, HUNTING, NEWMARKET, POLO, RACING, DRESS and UNDRESS WELLINGTON BOOTS will be executed in the latest style and best West-end finish. Correct cut and accurate fit guaranteed.

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BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
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VIEWS OF INDIA AND NATIVE CHARACTERS,
A large number to select from. Catalogues free by post on application.

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19, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY,
AND AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

	Rs.		Rs.
"VERY SUPERIOR."	20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	30
"PALE DRY."	22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	43 0
"EAST INDIA."	30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	50 0

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Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD REAY,
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AND THE
VICEROY OF INDIA.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
58, MEADOW STREET, FORT.
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FRUIT STANDS.

	Rs.
Blue glass bowl on plated pedestal with open work frame and swan handles, diam. 11 in., height 8 in.	15
A Nut Dish of porcelain in the form of a shell painted with a hazel spray, supported on a partially gilt pedestal, is surmounted by an oxidized squirrel eating a nut	27
A pretty Fruit Stand with cut crystal round dish, 10 in. diam., on partially gilt embossed pedestal, 11 in. high	36
In a round blue glass fruit dish framed in partially gilt open work on the scroll handles are full length figures of cupids flying butterflies, greatest diameter 14 in.	45
In an elegant fruit dish of blue Bohemian glass on a remarkably beautiful partially gilt stand, half length figures of cupids drawing their bows form the handles. It is oval in shape, and the greatest length over all is eighteen inches	65
A plainer Epergne, without any gilding, has a ruby glass bowl framed in pierced open scroll-work, with delicately carved female caryatids on the handles, and side branches from which two ruby glass baskets similarly framed are suspended. Height 20 inches, breadth 16 in.	90
Palm Epergne, with four branches for candles, from each of which a glass-lined basket is pendant. On the rocky base stands the finely modelled figure of a stag browsing on the lowest palm leaf while those forming the crown of the tree support a cut crystal dish 15 in. diameter	155
A very handsome centrepiece, has a robust oxidized cupid for a pedestal, seated on highly ornate partially gilt base, holding aloft a large blue glass bowl, framed in pierced open scroll work, also partially gilt, and with two miniature cupids perched on the handles	200
A richly decorated centrepiece, oxidized and partially gilt, 2 ft. high and 2 in. wide; with two spirited female figures on the base, and surmounted by a cut crystal dish 16½ in. diameter	400
Gilt centrepiece with whistling bird surprise. The base is square with rich gold mouldings and highly finished panel paintings in enamel, à la watteau. Round the centre shaft are three round crystal dishes, one above the other, 14 in., 12 in., and 9 in. diameter, and at the apex is a peach which falls open in halves on a spring being touched, disclosing a tiny bird of brilliant plumage, which warbles most naturally with appropriate movements of its beak, head, and body, until the peach suddenly closes up again with a snap. Height 32 in.	500

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

SHIRTS.
London Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
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SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
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The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
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French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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SHIRTS.
White Saxony Flannel, For Cricketing or Lawn Tennis; also in Colours.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Spun Silk Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

CEYLON FLANNEL SHIRTS.
Shrinkless, Rs. 7-8 each.
Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WINE SHIPPERS.
TRADE AND RETAIL PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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MELLIN'S LACTO-GLYCOSE,
OR
MILK FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

Prepared with Milk and not Farinaceous.
Per Bottle Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

COLEMAN'S LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT AND MALT WINE

IS suitable for the Robust in health, as well as the Invalid. An immediate Benefit is experienced after taking it. It is nutritious, stimulating, flesh-forming, and health-restoring.

Per doz., Rs.27. Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

AGENTS: KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S
COCA WINE

IS of great value to those suffering from nervous exhaustion or mental fatigue, and forms a refreshing and gentle stimulant.

It can be taken alike by the invalid and the strong as a pleasant beverage, without injury to the appetite or digestive power, and has the effect of maintaining or restoring nerve force, whether debilitated either from illness or from excessive mental or bodily exertion. Among travellers, and others engaged in high-pressure pursuits, necessitating severe strain on mind and body, this wine acts like a charm.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8; per Dozen, Rs. 24.

KEMP AND CO., Ld., Bombay.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are splendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THE PERFECTION OF A SMOKE,

whether of Pipe, Cigar or Cigarette, is attained by the highest flavour of the Tobacco, with its greatest purity and least harshness. In Cigarettes, which are now so popular, there are none more deserving of appreciation than those manufactured by

TH. VAFIADIS,
CAIRO,
AND IMPORTED ONLY BY
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.
Sole Agent for India.

	Per 100.
SPECIALS	Rs. 4 8
No. 1, Extra Superior	,, 3 12
,, 2, Medium	,, 2 12

GUARANTEED FRESH AND SOUND.

Fresh shipment just received per P. & O. s. s. Peninsular.

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MESS PRESIDENTS
AND
CLUB SECRETARIES
Is respectfully invited to these
CIGARETTES.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
WASH NORTON'S FAMOUS
WORLD OF WONDERS.
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
AND
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
THE HARVEY BROS.,
(WILLIAM AND CHARLES).
FIRST TIME OF
THE CHARMING SINGER,
MISS VIRGINIA VIVIENNE.
MR. WASH NORTON
In his Great Box Mystery.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Boxes to hold 4 ......Rs. 8-0 | Dress Circle ....Rs. 2-0
Orchestra Stalls....... ,, 3-0 | Pit Stalls .... ,, 1-8
Dress Circle, 1st Row ,, 3-0 | Gallery .... ,, 1-0
Back Seats......................Annas 8.

Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. To commence at 9 p.m.

NOTICE.
SATURDAY, JAN. 12.
GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Orchestra Stalls..............................Rs. 2.
The Rest of the House ....Re. 1.
Children and Servants Half Price.

A. JENSEN,
General Agent.

SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE CONCERT,

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR
AND LADY REAY,
AND OF T.R.H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
AND THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT,
TOWN HALL, JANUARY 16, 1889.

MRS. WALKER will sing, "Within a Mile of Edinbro' Town" and "O Mio Fernando" (Favorita), also in duet, "Qual Voce" (Trovatore), with Mr. Wyer.
MRS. ADAMS will sing, "John Anderson My Jo," and "The Garden of Sleep" (De Lara).
MR. LAMB will sing Two Songs.
MR. WYER will sing "A Man's a Man for a' That" and "The Hundred Pipers."
MR. MANT will play an Organ Solo.
MR. METAXAS will play Pianoforte Solo.—
A Waltzer Lyrische Stuckchen (Grieg).
B Albumblatt do. do.
C Capriccio in E Minor (Mendelssohn),
Also Ballade in A Flat (Chopin).
AULD LANG SYNE
(Mrs. WALKER, Mrs. ADAMS, and Mr. WYER.)

Reserved Seats, price Rs. 3, now available at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co; Unreserved Seats, Re. 1, to be had at the door.

WANTED.—For the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute a COMPETENT ENGINEER, to instruct Students in Foundling, Pattern-making, Designing and Constructing Tools and Small Engines. Apply, by letter, to the Undersigned, stating salary required, and enclosing Copies of Testimonials.

NOWROJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary to the Institute, Tardeo.

NOTICE.

A PARCEL of PAPERS belonging to NATHOOBHAI SHAMLAL was accidentally left in a Bullock Hackery, in Shaik Memon Street, on the evening of the 26th December last. Whoever will bring the same to the office of Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH and OWEN, Solicitors, at their office in the New Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, will be rewarded.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY COMMENCED BUSINESS as PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS and GENERAL AGENTS, at No. 2, Dalal St., Fort, in the Name and Style of R. R. PARAKH and Co.

RASTOMJEE RATANJEE PARAKH,
EDALJEE RASTOMJEE MODY,
NASARVANJEE EDALJEE PUNEGAR.
1st January, 1889.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned since he attained his majority, namely, on the 22nd of October, 1887, has always SIGNED his name in English, namely, "BHAI BHASKER," and that since the 5th of January, 1889, he has SIGNED and in future always will SIGN his name "BHAI BHASKER" in English with the addition of the letter "G.," *i.e.*, as follows:—"BHAI BHASKER G."

BHAI BHASKER G.

THE CYCLOSTYLE

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply BOMBAY GAZETTE Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1889 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on SATURDAY, the Second day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanours and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanours, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanours, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 7th day of January, 1889.

JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR YAJNIK,
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOOKS strongly bound, withdrawn from circulation, are now offered at geatly REDUCED PRICES.

FICTION.	Pubd. at Rs.	a.	Offd. at Rs.	a.
A Little Dutch Maiden; by E Erule. 2 vol	15	12	7	0
A Girton Girl; by Annie Edwards, 3 vol	23	10	10	0
Blue Roses; by Vera, 2 vol	15	12	7	0
Children of Gibeon; by Walter Besant, 3 vol	23	10	10	0
Glady's Fane; by T Wennyes Reid, 2 vol	15	12	7	0
Knight Errant; by Edualgall, 3 vol	23	10	10	0
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Modern Circe; by Molly Bawn, 3 vol	23	10	10	0
Next of Kin Wanted; by Miss Betham Edwards, 2 vol	15	12	7	0
Passages in the Life of a Lady; by Hamilton Aide, 3 vol	23	10	10	0
Sealed Orders; by Sysaght, 3 vol	23	10	10	0
Until the Day Breaks; by Emily Spender, 3 vol	23	10	10	0
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Charles Dickens; by George Dolby	5	10	1	14
Essays; by George Elliott	6	0	3	4
Portraits of Places; by Henry James	11	14	3	4
Saracinesca; by F Marion Crawford, 3 vol	23	10	10	0
BIOGRAPHY.				
Berlin under the New Emperor; by Henry Vitteltey, 2 vol	22	8	9	0
Charles Reade (A Memoir), 2 vol	22	8	7	8
Croker's Correspondence and Diaries, 3 vol	30	0	12	0
Episodes in a Life of Adventures; by Law Oliphant	9	6	3	4
Early Years of the Prince Consort; by Hon. C. Grey	12	0	2	10
Life of Rossina Lady Lytton; by Louisa Davey	15	12	4	8
Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay; by Trevelyan, 2 vol	27	0	9	0
Sir Percival; by J. H. Shorthouse	9	0	3	4
The Mere Oasis; by O. Donovan, 2 vol.	27	0	9	0
TRAVELS.				
Orit's Cross Journeys; by W. Thornbury, 2 vol	14	4	3	12
Eau de Nil (A Chronicle); by E. C. Hope Edward	5	10	1	14
Holiday in Tyrol; by W. White	5	10	1	14
South Africa; by A. Trollope, 2 vol	11	4	3	12
Thro' Norway with Ladies; by W. M. William	5	10	1	14

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING THE BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY)
THROUGH COMMUNICATION
Via
INDIAN MIDLAND AND GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAYS,
BETWEEN
CAWNPORE AND BOMBAY.

FROM the First of January, 1889, until further notice a DAILY SERVICE of TRAINS will run over the Indian Midland Railway, from Cawnpore, at 16 hours 45 minutes, arriving Itarsi at 12 noon, whence passengers can proceed by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway mail train, leaving Itarsi 12 hours 15 minutes, and arriving Bombay 9 hours 15 minutes.

Trains will also leave Itarsi for Cawnpore at 15 hours 30 minutes, in connection with the G. I. P. Railway's mail train from Bombay at 18 hours 30 minutes, which arrives Itarsi at 15 hours 12 minutes.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS THROUGH CARRIAGES will generally be provided on these trains.

For connections with other Trains and for particulars of halts at intermediate stations and for the Rates, Fares, &c., see the published Time Tables.

WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.
Jhansi, the 31st December, 1888.

TO LET.—The Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, on Parell Hill, known as late Capt. "Henry's" Residence, commanding a most picturesque view, and open to the westerly seabreeze. Also another Lower-Roomed BUNGALOW, now in the occupation of Messrs. Davies and Robinson, of Messrs. Treacher & Co.

For rent and other particulars for both Bungalows, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.
2, Hornby Road.

WANTED.
FOR THE RECORDERS COURT, RANGOON.

AN INTERPRETER and TRANSLATOR, who can interpret well and freely from English into Hindustani and Goozratee, and from Hindustani and Goozratee into English. Salary, Rs. 150, also Translation Fees.

Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the undersigned on or before the 31st January, 1889.

JOHN E. G. VILLA,
Registrar.
Rangoon, the 7th December, 1888.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, Plain and Ornamental.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

HAMS in CANVAS, First Quality, any size,
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BACON in CANVAS and CHEESE on CUT.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Meadow Street, Fort.

TRAN PIES, in full Swing.
4 annas a dip, no blanks.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, all sizes.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

XMAS TREE ORNAMENTS, Toys, Candles, Chinese Lanterns, Brilliants, &c.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

BOYS for CHILDREN and 'XMAS CARDS, Clearing off.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CONFECTIONERY, finest flavoured, reduced rates to 'Xmas Tree.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CAKES, HAMS, SWEETS, and every class of Groceries.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

MUSCATELLE RAISINS, Almonds, Sultanas, Candied Peel, Walnuts, Pistachio Nuts, Hazel Nuts. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, Figs, Pears, Greengages, Apricots, Cherries, Knotts, Brohelles.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

FRENCH PRUNES, Dry Turkey Figs, Bussorah Golden Dates, Turkish Delight.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COD and LING FISH, 8 as. per lb.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
Medow Street, Fort.

ENGLISH SALT PORK and BEEF in 25lb. Barrels.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

COOKING STOVES, for Clubs, Hotels, and Private Families.
CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, Choice Assortment for presents, at low rates.

CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld.,
MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
W. J. ESSAI.

PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS

OF THE SEASON,
UNRIVALLED FLAVOUR AND FRESHNESS,
AT THE DEPOT OF FRAMJEE NOWROJEE
SUPPLIER TO THE P. & O. COMPANY,
BOMBAY CLUB, ADMIRALTY & MESSES
NO. 9, FORBES STREET, BOMBAY,
OPPOSITE TO MESSRS. FINLAY, MUIR & Co

MANUFACTORY AT GIRGAUM.
Prize Medal
FOR
INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES
1873.

Prize Medals Awarded at the London Exhibition of 1873, at the Amsterdam Exhibition of 1883, at the Melbourne Jubilee Exhibition of 1884-85,
at the Antwerp Exhibition,
and at the London Exhibition of 1886.
Honorable Mention at the Vienna Exhibition.
Diploma Awarded at the Melbourne Exhibition.
Diploma and Medal awarded at the Exposition Universelle D'Anvres, 1885;
also Honorably Mentioned at the same Exhibition.
Established in 1845.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
Up-country Orders will be promptly Executed.
Liberal Discount to Traders and Messes.
NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, Forbes Street.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS, all passed by the N.C.U. Records Committee.

TRICYCLE .... 155 out of 156
BICYCLE .... 97 ,, 153
TANDEMS .... 8 ,, 16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—There will be a MEETING TO-NIGHT, at 8 p.m., at the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Colaba Causeway. Conducted by MISS MILLET. Open to all.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CEYLON TEA, as used at the Byculla Club, Bombay Club, Yacht Club and Club of Western India, Poona. Sample tins of 4 lbs. obtainable at the Offices of PHIPSON & Co.

OUR New Stock of "Kioto" Crockery to hand. Dinner set for six persons, in 30 pieces, for Rs. 16 only. Tea set for 12 persons, Rs. 6-14. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY with a good voice, who can play the Piano a little, for travelling. Good Salary. Address "A. B. C.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—A SMALL BUNGALOW, or ROOMS, in a healthy locality. State terms and particulars to "A. B.," care of this paper.

WANTED.—To either BUY or HIRE, a FELLOW'S SCARF, Bombay University, also, if available, a Bombay University Fellow's Gown. Answer to "J. P.," care of this paper.

TO LET.—Comfortable and Airy APARTMENTS, for 3 separate families, at Girton House, No 1, Foras Road. Apply on the premises.

TENNIS BALLS! TENNIS BALLS!! Ayre's Champion Tennis Balls, 1889, Rs. 10 per doz.; 3 doz., at Rs. 9-8.—WRIGHT & Co., Chemists, Mint Road, Fort.

ITALIAN CAKES can be had at PEARSE'S at Re. 1 per lb.—PEARSE, 7 Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—ADJOURNED MEETINGS of the Corporation, as under, will be held at the Municipal Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, :—(1) Budget Meeting at 3 p.m.; and (2) for various matters at 3-5 p.m.

THE LARGEST VARIETY of PAPER SHADES, Silk Veils, &c., for Lamps can now be seen at the Lamp Warehouse, of R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

CHINA DRY FRUIT, Vanille and Pistachios, Almonds, Apricots, Vanille and Raspberry Biscuits, at very reduced prices.—THE FANCY GOODS TRADING CO., Ld., No 65, Meadow Street.

TO SOLDIERS' WIVES and OTHERS.—WANTED a WET NURSE for early February, to go to the Continent with an infant, 3 months old. Liberal remuneration and return passage paid. Apply to HUBER & Co., Calcutta.

THE BISHOP'S HIGH SCHOOL, POONA, prepares boys for the Matriculation Examination. In the last four years 21 Candidates passed out of 22 presented. Boarders received by the Head Master.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—Messrs. KING, KING and Co. have removed to STANDARD BUILDINGS, Hornby Row.

CHRISTIE H. BUTLER, Dental Surgeon. Above Bourne and Shepherd's Photographic Studio.

TO BE LET.—A large and commodious GODOWN at No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort, lately in the occupation of S Narayan & Co. For rent &c., apply to Sorabji Hormusji Boottlewalla, No. 1, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

TO LET.—A COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW, facing the Sea, and very airy, on Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.—Apply to FURDOONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort.

TO LET.—An Airy BUNGALOW, Comfortable for European Family, Parel, DeLisle Road, opposite to B. B. and C. I. R. Workshop.—Apply to Messrs. EBRAHIM NOORDIN & Co., Fort, Bazaar Gate Street.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 58, James Street, Secunderabad. The best Hotel in Station. Rooms available.—Terms Moderate.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most comfortable, central, and accommodative Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright and Airy. Terms moderate.

JOHN MAHOMED'S NEW SUMMER TWEEDS, perfect fit Guaranteed, and Prices most Moderate for Ready Money, 16, Medow Street, Bombay.

CRESTS and MONOGRAMS, engraved on stone by a special artist, and mounted as Signet Rings, Seals, &c., at a few days notice.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay or Poona.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co, Sole Agents.

THE COLABA LAND & MILL Co., Ld.—FOR SALE, six Lap Machines and eighteen Looms. Can be seen working at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

JUST RECEIVED, a choice selection of LADIES' SATIN SHOES in various Colors and the New Brown Russia Shoe for evening wear.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Ld.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CAMERAS by Meagher, Marion, &c., all sizes, ¼ pl. to 15" by 12." Latest complete catalogue forwarded on application to J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

GRIFFIN'S SPARKLING ALE, as supplied to the B. I. S. N. Co. and other Companies. In splendid condition, just landed Rs. 5-8 per doz.—Agents: PHIPSON and Co.

FOR SALE, a consignment of GOOD MACHINE BLACK PRINTING INK, in 50 lb. drums, English Manufacture. For price, &c., apply to "X.," at this office.

FOR SALE.—A Handsome Bay Arab Charger, 14-2, aged, quiet on parade and under all fires. A Brougham Horse, 14-2, aged, quiet to drive, and a good hack. Also a hill tent and necessary tent, and a Field Officer's service tent, Jubbulpore made. Apply to "H. F." care of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GUIDE to the CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE for the use of officers serving in Native States, Political officers and other Amateur Magistrates. By C. E. Biddulph.—Apply THACKER & Co., Bombay.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers,—Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

OPINIONS

of eminent professional men in favour of Phrenology will be sent on receipt of an anna postage stamp.

THE following is a copy of a few of Mr. Mann's testimonials:—

Mr. Mann, the great phrenologist, has examined our head, and given a most accurate description of our character and talents. We think him a practical phrenologist of a high order, and recommend parents to consult him as to trades and professions for their sons.—"Bedford Observer," June 3rd, 1883.

It gives us pleasure to state that Phrenology is a science of great practical utility, and that Mr. John Mann is qualified to guide people by its light. Such as doubt should investigate the matter.—"Canterbury Medical Journal," Aug 9th, 1883.

Mr. John Mann is a skilful practical phrenologist, and gives much valuable advice. He has convinced us of the financial value of Phrenology both to parents and sons as well as its utility in the choice of a life-companion. The science is, however, useful in many other ways.—"Bath Kefnel," Nov. 13, 1883.

The examination of one's own head at the cost of Re. 1 will convince him of the truth of Phrenology; whilst a little conversation with Mr. Mann will reveal the financial utility of the Science.

S. BENJAMIN,
Secretary.
16, Apollo Road, Fort.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, &c.,
OF BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEND their WATCHES, at their risk, for their net value by V. P. Post all over India and Burma, and to ensure every satisfaction to the purchaser they offer the option of exchanging the Watch if not approved of, provided it is returned within two days of its receipt. The Watches specially recommended by Mr. MARCKS personally from their enormous stock are the following:—

Each Watch is supplied in a Case with Spare Glass and Main spring:—

	Rs.
The Popular Watch, good value goes well, Keyless Crystal face	15
The Keyless Lever medium size Watch do. do.	22
The Celebrated "Campaign Watch," sound Lever, Crystal-faced, as used by hundreds of Officers	35
The Keyless Lever Crystal-faced Watch, excellent in performance	50
The same works in Hunting case	60
The finest, strongest Keyless Lever Railway Watch, 2-inch diameter, in substantial Silver case	85
The Half Chronometer Silver Crystal-faced Watch, warranted maximum variation 1 minute per month	140
The Gold Half Chronometer, a durable Watch with Crystal front	250
The same as foregoing, in Hunting case	280
The highest class of Chronometer Keyless Watch, in very heavy Gold Crystal case, maximum variation ½ minute per month	375
The same as foregoing, in very heavy Hunting Gold case	420

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road. POONA, 1 East Street.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND........................£800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 567,000.
[illegible] ,, 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.

For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

CAPITAL £1,852,000
RESERVE FUNDS......... 376,412
(EXCLUDING CAPITAL).

NOTICE is hereby given that by order of the Head Office in Liverpool, we have THIS DAY been APPOINTED AGENTS of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

We are prepared to accept Fire Risks on the most favourable terms from THIS DAY.

For terms, &c., Insurers are requested to apply at the INSURANCE DEPARTMENT of our Office.

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents,
The London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.
Hormarjee House, Elphinstone Circle, 11th Dec., 1888.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

GREATEST IMPROVEMENT IN ELECTRICITY!

GASSNER DRY CELL.

WE have acquired the MONOPOLY for India of this New and Unequalled Battery.

Important to Telegraphs, Telephones, Railways, Steamship Companies, Government Field Telegraphy, and All Users of Electric Bells, Telephones, Medical Batteries, &c.

No Chemicals! No Liquids!
No Drying! No Corroding! No Creeping!
No Glass! Nor Porous Cell! No Smell!
Always Ready for Immediate Use!
Can be used in Any Position!
No Technical Knowledge required!
Twice the Power of a Leclanché!
If cut in two Each Piece will ring a Bell!!
Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886, are still in use.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Importers.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, LIMITED.,

EDISON—BRUSH—GRAMME—JABLOCHKOFF.

ESTIMATES given for Electric Lighting of Towns, Clubs, Palaces, &c., on the Newest Systems. Material always in stock. Prices greatly reduced.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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LONG JOHN'S BEN NEVIS WHISKY.

THE only WHISKY drunk at the Glasgow Exhibition. This Celebrated Whisky, favourably known all over Scotland, is the only one supplied direct from the Distillery. The greatest distillery in the world. It is 5 years old, bonded in bulk and free from fusel oil. Not a Whisky for the Million but for those able to pay a Fair Price for a Pure and Perfect Whisky. Rs. 26 per dozen.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Wholesale Agents.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying forty-nine Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IRROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE. LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
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Price List on Application
TO
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Cliquot Extra dry	Rs. 51 0	—
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	,, 53 0	Rs. 56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52 0	,, 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 62 8	,, 64 8
Max Sutaine's extra dry	,, 56 0	,, 58 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	...
Leibfrauenmilch	,,	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	...
[illegible]	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Johanisberger	,, 35 0	—
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine	,, 22 0	...
Superior	,, 26 8	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	—
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 1[illegible] 0
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	...
Medoc		...
Les Canons	,, 10 8	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	,, 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 8	...
Chateau La Rose	,, 23 0	...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	,, 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	...
From A. DUFILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 13 0	,, 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 11 0
,, Red Bar	,, 12 0	,, 14 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 29	,, 31 0
BRANDY.		
B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	,,
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	,, 21 0	,, ...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	,, 24 0	,, ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 30 0	,, ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35 0	,, ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy***	,, 37 0	...
BURGUNDY. FROM FORTIR PICARD SEUR BRAUNE.		
Macon (Old)	23 0	,, ...
Moulin-a-Vent	23 0	,, ...
Braune	27 8	,, ...
Pommard	27 8	,, ...
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	..
,, ,, *	,, 22 8	...
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	,, 25 0	...
BEER.		
Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Eiffe's Export Beer	,, 5	...
FROM TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S		
First Class Danish Export Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic (Acid and any other Chemicals)	.. 4 0	,, 4 0
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 29 to 31.	0 11	per lb
PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		
Danish Butter, finest per 1 lb. tin		Rs. 1 4
FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Large Tins	Small Tins
Asparagus	Rs.	Re. ...
Celery	,,	,, 0 10
French Beans	,,	,, ...
Peas for Soup	—	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	—	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,,	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,,	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,,	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,,	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,,	,, 1 4
AND FROM LUBECK.		
Liver Sausages	..	,, 1 4
Sarquellen Liberurst	..	,, 1 8
Mettwurst	...	,, 1 8
Turnips	...	,, 0 12

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No Order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on all accounts not paid monthly.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS.

A CARD.—We have always in stock a large collection of INDIAN GOLD and SILVER JEWELLERY, CASHMERE SHAWLS, PERSIAN CARPETS, INDIAN DHURIES and FOOLKARIES and other Indian stuffs.

PRICES MODERATE.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
ADDRESS: RAMPART ROW AND MEADOW STREET.
Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

FOR SALE.—DEMY EXPRESS LITHO-PRINTING MACHINE, (QUITE NEW) by Messrs Furnival & Co., London, fitted with recent improvement and two sets of Rollers complete. Steam or hand. For particulars, &c., apply to "IMPORTER," care *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is desirous of SELLING his business, at Rangoon, of CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER, IMPORTER of SEWING MACHINES, &c., as a going concern at actual cost price. The reason for parting with it is that he cannot attend to it personally. Offers to be addressed to

A. MINCK,
Engineer,
Care of the Pegu Rice Company.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

NOTICE.
THE SECTION FROM
JHANSI TO BHOPAL

OF this Railway will be opened for public Traffic of all descriptions on and from the 1st January, 1889.

From the same date the BHOPAL STATE RAILWAY will be worked as part of the INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY system.

Through Passenger trains over the Indian Midland Railway will be run daily between Itarsi on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and Cawnpore on the East Indian Railway.

The Local mixed trains between Jhansi and Cawnpore will be continued. The Local Trains between Itarsi and Hoshungabad Station will not be run after the 31st inst.

Time and Fare notices, also a book of General Rules and Rates for the Conveyance of Passengers Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., with the Goods tariff containing the classification of goods will be published shortly.

A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, 24th December, 1888.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL CONGRESS.

THE ILLUSTRATED PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONGRESS
WITH
NUMEROUS WOOD ENGRAVINGS
OF
THE CONGRESS LEADERS, SPEAKERS, AND DELEGATES

FROM different parts of India. Price, One Rupee One Anna, post free. Portraits of Mr. A. O. Hume, C.B., Mr. G. Yule, Hon. K. Telang, Hon. Pundit Ajudhia Nath, Hon. Perozeshah Mehta, Mr. W. Digby, C.I.E., Sirdar Dyal Singh, Professor J. Adams, Mr. Eardly Norton, &c., &c. The publication will also contain views of the interior and exterior of the Meeting Hall, scenes in the Camp, &c.

The publication contains the admirable letters written from the *Morning Post* tent pitched near the Congress Hall as well as speeches of the various speakers.

The proceedings will be obtainable in English, Urdu, Hindi, Bengali, and Tamil; but if applicants do not say which edition they require the English one will be sent.

Applications should be addressed, THE MANAGER, *Morning Post*, Allahabad, and on the outside of the cover should be written, "For Congress Proceedings". All orders must be accompanied by a remittance. The price per copy is One Rupee One Anna.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

GRAVING DOCK CONTRACT No. 1.

TENDERS are invited for the EXCAVATION and MASONRY of a GRAVING DOCK to be built leading out of the North-West corner of the Prince's Dock, Bombay. The Plans and Conditions of Contract, Specification and Form of Tender can be seen at the office of the Acting Engineer, Dock Construction, Victoria Dock, on and after the 7th instant, and copies of the conditions, specification and bill of quantities can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30. Sealed tenders, endorsed "Graving Dock Contract. Tender for Excavation and Masonry" are to be lodged with the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, on or before noon of the 4th of February 1889. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

G. MANSON,
Secretary, Bombay Port Trust.
Bombay Port Trust, 4th January, 1889.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 361 OF 1887.

MADON JAGGONNATH of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort .... Plaintiff.

HEERJEE HUNSRAJ, also of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Mandvee Bunder, outside the Fort .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above Suit on the 6th day of March, 1888, it was ordered that the Defendant should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 1,953-12-0 for debt and interest and the cost of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said Judgement from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 30th day of July, 1888, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell the right, title and interest of the Defendant in the lands and premises in the said warrant mentioned, that is to say:

All that piece of Government land, situate on the Khuttarally Road outside the Fort in Bombay in the Registration sub-district of Fort and Colaba, containing by admeasurement 7,598 square yards or thereabouts, numbered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax, and bounded on the east by the said Khuttarally Lane and partly by fourteen houses belonging to different owners bearing assessment Nos. from 8 to 21; on the west by the property of Narayen Bhajee, on the north by the property of Padamsey Dhunjee Ookerda; and on the south by the property of Dadoo Meya Jsiayker, and which said land is surrounded by a wall and on a portion thereof are erected eleven houses, and these houses are now in the occupation of the Judgement Debtor Heerjee Hunsraj as lessee thereof, and he receives the rents and profits thereof from the several sub-tenants who occupy the said premises under the said Heerjee Hunsraj as such lessee as aforesaid.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Wednesday, the 9th day of January, 1889 at the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of sale put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the said lands and premises or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, and costs when taxed.

The following claim has been made against the said land and premises:—

1. The claim of Khimjee Jeeva for Rupees 2,500 with interest due thereon under an assignment, dated 18th July, 1888, from Joseph Jefferson and Bhaishanker Nanabhai to the said claimant Khimjee Jeeva, and secured by an indenture of mortgage, dated 13th April, 1888, made between the Defendant Heerjee Hunsraj and the said Joseph Jefferson and Bhaishanker Nanabhai.

Intimation is given that the court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said Defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said Defendant have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part-payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

One-fourth of the purchase-money shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 5th day of December, 1888.

THOMAS BLANEY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. BOMANJI and HORMUSJI,
Attornies for Plaintiff.

TO OFFICERS

OF THE
ARMY & CIVIL SERVICE, TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.

THE INDO-AUSTRALIAN TRADING COMPANY is prepared to ship direct to India FIRST-CLASS WALERS; also the Choicest Qualities of COLONIAL WINES, JAMS, &c., at extraordinary low rates.

The Company guarantees to its customers a saving of at least 25 PER CENT. on present prices charged by dealers in India. Horses and Goods will be shipped to Calcutta, Bombay or Madras at option of purchaser.

Mofussil customers, when ordering, are requested to enclose the name of their Agents in the Presidency towns, to facilitate the landing of their property.

All orders must be accompanied by a deposit of one-third of the purchase money, the balance against documents, which will be sent through the UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Melbourne.

PRICE LIST OF WINES.

Red Wines, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 15 per doz. quarts.
White do 9 to 20 ,,
The above can also be shipped in pints, quarter casks, or hogsheads.

WALERS.

From Rs. 250 to Rs. 650, including all expenses to Port of Landing.

For the last-named figure we guarantee a horse that would cost any private individual AT LEAST Rs. 1,000 in India.

Consignments of TEA, RICE, and GUNNIES disposed of, at highest rates for

Visitors from India are
our Office, where the
der them every assist
Colonies—they are also
pondence directed to

The latest Indian pap
All remittances to be addressed to, the

INDO-AUSTRALIA

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Lord Reay, 6-45 a.m.
Standing Committee of Corporation, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Laying foundation-stone, New Fort Dispensary, 4-30 p.m.
Lord Bishop's third visitation in St. Thomas's Cathedral, 5 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Chupra (s), from Calcutta ; Avoka (s), Zanzibar ; and H. M. S. Malabar, Portsmouth.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Mapel Branch (s), for Antwerp ; Colaba (s), Balasore ; and Humber (s), Belfast.

Notice.—Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 3-30 p.m. to-day.

Victoria Dock.—The s.s. Bisagno and Mapel Branch left the dock yesterday.

M. N. Petit Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,049 ; daily average, 162 ; total of new admissions, 864.

Reported Theft.—Ramjeo Apa, residing at Dongri Street, has reported to the police on Monday the theft of property to the value of Rs. 706 from his premises.

Aeronautical Ascent.—Mr. Percival Spencer, the aeronaut, has selected a site for an ascent with the balloon, and a descent with an attached parachute, at an early date, of which particulars will be shortly announced.

European General Hospital.—The Honorary Secretary, Endowment Fund, acknowledges with thanks presents of easy chairs, a couch, and magazines from various ladies and gentlemen and a sofa from Mr. Cumoo Jaffer Suleiman and Co.

Bombay Natural History Society.—Owing to unavoidable circumstances Mr. J. C. Anderson will be unable to give his paper this evening. The meeting has therefore been postponed till Wednesday, the 16th instant.

Lost Currency Notes.—Mr. C. Robinson, the second officer of the s. s. Taif, has reported to the police having dropped a packet of currency notes of the collective value of Rs. 205 on Monday last somewhere about the Fort. Mr. Bloomerstock, of Messrs. Watson and Co., also reported having dropped a currency note for Rs. 100 on Saturday night last somewhere between the Town Hall and the Novelty Theatre.

Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner at the Bhuleshwar Tank touching the death of Hurrichandra Gowrojee, a coppersmith aged 40 years. Deceased for two or three years back has been taking to drink and lived wherever he could. At 10 o'clock on Monday night, Hurrichandra came and threw himself into the Bhuleshwar Tank, when an alarm was raised and a diver was sent into the tank, who recovered the body in about three-quarters of an hour, but life was extinct. A verdict of suicidal death by drowning was recorded.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the B. V. R. Corps at the Esplanade Bandstand, commencing at 5-30 p.m :—

March	What the waves are saying	Luschwitz
Overture	Precioza	Weber
Valse	Only once more	May Ostlere.
Selection	Macbeth (No. 2)	Verdi.
Fest March	From Tannhauser	Wagner.
Mazurka	Lalla Rookh	Ettling.

GOD SAVE SAVE QUEEN.

Pick-pocketing at the Victoria Gardens.—Ally wullud Ismail *alias* Abdool Ismail, who had been but recently discharged from the Sassoon Reformatory, where he had served a term of five years, was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a purse containing Rs. 5 from the pocket of Syed Mahomed Shah on Monday afternoon last while at the Victoria Gardens. The accused was arrested while in the act of taking the purse from complainant's pocket and handed over to the police. Ally on pleading guilty to the charge was convicted and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Assault.—Dowlutha Bhivajee was yesterday charged by Inspector Nolan before Mr. P. Ryan with assaulting Dajee Lalla, a coachman, with a stick on Saturday last at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. The complainant about 4 o'clock on the afternoon of the day in question was driving his master's conveyance towards the Tank Bunder, when Dowlutha, who was under the influence of liquor, came up to the carriage at the corner of Victoria Cross Road and laid hold of the horse's head. On the complainant remonstrating with him regarding his conduct, Dowlutha struck the complainant a blow on the knee with his stick. He was then arrested and handed over to the police. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 20 with the alternative of 14 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A Dishonest Servant.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Inspector Guider charged Narayan Anajee, a servant, before Mr. Hamilton with stealing cash and ornaments valued at Rs. 2,560, the property of his master. It appeared from the evidence that the accused had been in the service of one Gunput Luximon for the last nine years. In December he asked and obtained leave from his master and left for a few days. While he was away, the complainant discovered that his box had been broken open and cash and ornaments, worth altogether Rs. 2,560, taken away. Enquiries were made in the house, and as they proved ineffectual in tracing the theft the matter was reported to the police by the complainant, who stated that the day before the accused left there had been an alarm of a thief in the house, but it was false. The accused was arrested, and on further investigations being made the police found the ornaments which were missing secreted in the loft of the room in which the man lived. Among the property missed was a bank note for Rs. 1,000, which, however, was not recovered. The prisoner pleaded guilty to the charge. He admitted that he had been in the service of the complainant for nine years. The Magistrate passed a sentence of eighteen months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

A Troublesome Garrywallah.—At the Police Court yesterday Mr. Hamilton heard a case in which Mr. F. Chance was summoned by Cursetjee Nowrojee, a garriwallah, on a charge of refusing to pay him Rs. 1-8, his fare. The man stated that Mr. Chance had engaged his victoria on Friday night and that he had driven him from the Apollo Hotel garry stand to a house in Frere Road. After a short detention there he drove Mr. Chance to the Cama Hospital, where he waited for half an hour and then returned to the tents near the Y. M. C. Rooms. A servant came out of the tent and offered the complainant half a rupee, which he refused to take and the servant then offered him twelve annas. Suspecting that the servant was trying to rob him of his fare, the complainant went to the tent, but was sent away by the memsaheb, and he had not been paid since. Mr. Chance in defence denied that there had been any detention and stated that he had sent the man his legal fare but he refused to take it. He then came to the tent and made a great noise, and had to be taken away by a sepoy. On Sunday the garrywallah came again, and refusing to take the money offered, twelve annas, he used abusive language and made a great noise again. In deciding the case the Magistrate held that the complainant had been offered the proper fare and dismissed the summons, granting Mr. Chance, if he wished it, a summons against the garrywallah for using abusive language.

The Income Tax.—Some further exemptions from liability to income-tax have lately been sanctioned. These are remittances made by Royal Engineer officers of the Military Works Department on account of Band and Mess Funds and Widows' Fund subscriptions ; sums paid by any person in the service of Government into any Provident Fund established under the authority, or with the permission of Government, and not repayable while he remains in the Service ; and sums paid to any Service Fund, Mutual Benefit Fund, Friendly Society or other legally established Association not being a company in respect of an insurance or deferred annuity on his own life or on the life of his wife, in the same way as if the payments were made to an Insurance Company. The total amount exempted must not exceed one-sixth of the whole income. Claims to exemption from income-tax on sums paid as premia to an Insurance Company will not be entertained if made after the expiration of six months from the last day of the financial year during which the payments were made.—*The Pioneer.*

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head, of 23 years' standing, by a simple Remedy, will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5 Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

At a meeting of the Bombay Port Trust, held on Thursday last, a letter was read from the Traffic Manager, dated 23rd November, submitting application by the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company for lease of 964 6-9 square yards land at Mazagon, beyond the north-west corner of their mill property. They offer a rent of 5 annas per square yard per annum ; the terms of the lease to be the same as those on which they hold the adjoining land. The Traffic Manager recommends that a lease be granted at 6 annas per square yard per annum.

A resolution was passed that the Framjee Petit Spinning and Manufacturing Company should be informed that the Trustees are not at present prepared to consider the question of leasing the land applied for.

Government Resolution No. 294, dated 22nd December, with regard to the Graving Dock plans and estimates submitted to Government for approval on 26th October 1888, was read.—Government intimate that before approving of the plans and estimate, the papers will be submitted to the Government of India, who may desire to take advantage of this opportunity to consider whether the new Graving Dock should not be made to serve Royal Navy and Indian Marine requirements so far as they are not provided for by the existing Graving Dock, and that the sanction of the Government of India will also be requested to the proposal of the Trustees with regard to raising the necessary loan.

A Resolution was passed that Government should be informed that the Trustees are disappointed at the delay which is taking place in the disposal of this important matter, the sanction of Government having been applied for on 26th October last. As already pointed out to Government, the Trustees have retained the services of a special staff to go on with the Graving Dock work. Moreover, tenders for the caisson (which it is most desirable to obtain as soon as possible for use in examining the 66 ft. gates of the Prince's Dock) have been invited in England, and, should the Trustees not be in a position to accept one of them at an early date, it may be necessary not only to invite fresh tenders, but to incur a large additional expense in examining the Prince's Dock Gates. Under these circumstances Government should be asked to request the Government of India to dispose by telegraph, at the earliest possible date, of the reference made to them.

With regard to the remark in the Government Resolution, that the Government of India may desire to take advantage of this opportunity to consider whether the new Graving Dock should not be made to serve "Royal Navy and Indian Marine requirements so far as they are not provided for by the existing Graving Dock," it should again be pointed out to Government that this has been specially kept in view in designing the dock and that such modifications as were suggested by Captain Campbell, Acting Director of Marine, have been given effect to in the plans now before Government. The Trustees, therefore, hope that no delay will ensue in making references on such points.

The Chairman's action in postponing the invitation of tenders for the masonry and excavation is approved. Tenders should now be invited and Government should be informed that, assuming that there will be no further delay, this is being done.

Government Resolution No. 293, dated 22nd December, was read approving of the proposal of the Trustees to add to their reserve the surplus of last year, viz., Rs. 2,23,106, on the understanding that this surplus will be applied towards meeting the cost of the construction of the proposed Graving Dock. The Trustees are also asked whether, now that their Reserve Fund has risen to so considerable a sum as Rs. 15,96,742, they propose to take any steps for the diminution of their not bearing interest debt to Government of 8½ lakhs.

A letter was read from the Traffic Manager, dated 26th December, reporting that in the forenoon of 24th instant a fire broke out amongst the kerosine oil cases lying on the wharf at Mazagon reclamation ; that about 1,650 cases of oil, valued at Rs. 6,750, and other goods of the value of Rs. 500 were destroyed; also that Port Trust sheds and fence were burnt. The Traffic Manager states that it is not known how the fire originated, but that it was first discovered amongst some leaking cases which have saturated the ground. The Traffic Manager details the measures taken to overcome the fire, and he points out that the oil, soaked earth of the Mazagon kerosine wharf seems to be a standing danger to surroundings, as it is most inflammable and may, by the aid of a carelessly thrown match, be the cause of a fire at any time. The Traffic Manager therefore recommends that the wharf be paved.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table.

Government Resolution No. 292, dated 22nd December 1888, Marine Department, approving the plans and estimate for the Trustees' Administrative offices on Mody Bay Reclamation to the north of the Mint :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For 2 weeks ending 23th Dec., 1888.	For 2 weeks ending 28th Dec., 1887.
Vessels piloted into harbour.	34	36
„ „ out of „	34	37
„ transported	21	19
„ attended to	4	2

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

	For 2 weeks ending 28th Dec., 1888.	For 2 weeks ending 28th Dec., 1887.
PRINCE'S DOCK.		
Vessels entered	5	12
„ left	8	11
„ remaining in dock	4	11
VICTORIA DOCK.		
Vessels entered	8	
„ left	10	
„ remaining in dock	3	

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPSHIP MALABAR.

H. M.'s Troopship Malabar, Captain A. D. Fanshawe, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning with troops from Portsmouth, numbering 56 officers and 1,144 men belonging to the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Inniskiling Fusiliers ; and various other home battalions. She called at Malta on the 21st December, where she picked a few details of officers and men. She made a fine passage. Two deaths occurred during the voyage, that of a private of the 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, who died of enteric fever on the 28th December, and the child of Captain Steel, 2nd Royal Inniskiling Fusiliers, who died of convulsions on Sunday last. The troops were landed during the day and despatched by three troop trains to Poona and Deolali for distribution : the battalion of the Inniskiling Fusiliers, about 850 strong, will be located at Secunderabad ; the 2nd battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers, 108 strong, at Shahjahanpore, 122 men of the Royal Fusiliers at Peshawar, and 91 of the Royal Sussex at Ferozpore. The following are the names of officers with their families of 14 ladies and 17 children :— From Portsmouth.—Colonel J P and Mrs Wetherall, 2nd Royal Innis Fus ; Majors F E and Mrs Apthorp and two children, A S Wodehouse, C F H and Mrs Spencer, 2nd Inniskiling Fusiliers ; and B Wilkieson, RE ; Surgeon-Major H J W Barrow, and Surgeons E A and Mrs Roche, J Anderson, and J McD and Mrs Stewart and one child, Medical Staff ; Veterinary Surgeons J A Nunn, J Cooper, and C H Betser, A V D ; Hon Captain C Tyler, Bombay Establishment ; Captain and Paymaster H C C Gibbings, 2nd Innis Fus ; Captains H L S Darrien, 2nd Derby Regt ; N A and Mrs Bray and two children, J J Purdon, R L B and Mrs Steele, and J L Armitage, 2nd Innis Fus ; F F Hill, 1st Innis Fusiliers ; J Burn Murdock, RE, and H R Tate, Bengal Staff Corps. Lieutenants St G L Steele, Bengal Staff Corps ; C De Winton, 1st Hampshire Regt ; C R Keate and A S Rooke, E W Jamieson, and F R M C de R and Mrs Mauduit and child, Madras Staff Corps ; R R Swinton, Bengal Staff Corps ; A J St John, G E Wilkinson, G P Stewart, T G C Reynolds, H M M Thompson, F G Jones, and H P Hancox, 2nd Innis Fusiliers ; P Z Cox, 2nd Scottish Rifles ; S Duncan, 2nd Gloster Regt ; C H Hicks, Lanc Fusiliers ; T Vachell, 1st Innis Fusiliers ; H N Sargent, 2nd Devon Regt ; J W Orchard, 1st Bedford Regt ; Lieut and Riding Master J Mill, R A ; Lieut and Qr-Mr J and Mrs O'Neill and child, 2nd Royal Lanc Regt ; Lieut and Qr-Mr P and Mrs Hastings and six children, 2nd Royal Innis Fusiliers ; 2nd Lieutenants G W Johnson, 2 K O Scots Borderers, W E A C Hervey, E J Buckley, B and Mrs Scott and one child, A B Dew and P S Beves, and A St Q Ricardo, 2nd R Innis Fusiliers ; and W R Stone, 1st Lanc Fus ; Revd Monsignor Daniewski, R C Chaplain, and Mrs Beaver, wife of Major F T M Beaver, R A, and two children.

From Malta.—Lieutenants C Jackson and C R Ross, Bengal Staff Corps, and 2nd Lieut L J Wood, 2nd Border Regt.

Floriline !—for the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

SIXTIETH DAY.

The hearing of the charges against Mr. Arthur Crawford, late Commissioner, C.D., was resumed on Monday before the special Commission appointed to try the case.

Nowrojee Dadabhoy was called and cross-examined by Mr. Latham. That book does not show any payments in connection with the Damaun contract ?—I think not, but there may be an item or two.

Are there any ?—There are none in the month of June.

Are there any business entries ?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity :—The payments you made to Government were paid in the license ?—Yes.

Nurhar Dajee Caloude was recalled and stated :—B. G. Sathe's conversation with me was before Mr. Crawford's suspension. I got a letter from Sathe. I produce it. (Letter dated Friday put in. The letter asks Caloude to go over and see Sathe). I went and saw him. In the course of our conversation he asked me if I would assist him in the discovery of certain frauds. I asked him what he meant by frauds. He said that the talk about that was confidential. He said that it was proved in those days that mamlats were sold, and wattan cases were also disposed of in the same manner. I said if it were a fact, it was not good. Then he asked me if I would make statements to Mr. Lee-Warner and Mr. Nugent, that I had heard and knew that Mr. Crawford and Hanmantrao made money from Mamlatdars and Wattandars. He also said that if I made such statements he would try and further my prospects with Government officers. I said I knew nothing of it, and could not make such a statement. I then returned to my house. He sent for me again about two or three times. I went once. That was about two or three days after the conversation I have mentioned. He had a different turn. He said that what he had said before was simply a joke that I should forget it. I think I spoke about this matter to Mr. Ommanney and Mr. Vidal, and I am positive I spoke about it to Mr. Moore and Mr. Nugent. I spoke to Mr. Nugent on the 29th of July, and to Mr. Moore on the 20th of August last. Vinze got his daughter married at Nassik in 1886. Before Vinze was made Chitnis he was Sheristedar on Rs. 40 a month. After Mr. Crawford's suspension I got a message purporting to come from Sathe. As a matter of fact, I was transferred to Walwa by Mr. Crawford in December 1887. That was one of the places that carried Rs. 40 extra. I did not go to Walwa. I went to Mr. Keyser, and told him that I had inconveniences in the family. My wife was sick and could not be moved, and there was no male member of the family to take care of her. She was confined on the 8th of January 1888. At that time Mr. Crawford was in Calcutta. A telegram was sent to Mr. Crawford about me then. (Letter from Mr. Keyser to Pendse, dated 23rd December, put in. Also letter dated 24th from Pochajee to Pendse, telegram from Crawford to Pendse and telegram from Pendse to Crawford.) Pendse was fully aware as to why my transfer to Walwa was postponed. L. M. Deshpande went to Walwa and afterwards G. P. Thakar. I was willing to go to Walwa in April 1888. I told Mr. Crawford that. He asked me to wait for some time until Thakar was provided for. The effect of my not going was that I lost Rs. 40 a month. There was no truth in the suggestion that Mr. Crawford wanted to keep me in Poona as his sub-Agent. I first knew Hanmantrao in May or June 1887. I heard he was going to vacate the house he occupied. I went to see his house. That was the first time I spoke to him. I saw him again a week after for the same reason. I do not think I saw him again till October or November 1887. I went to him and asked him to provide me with a substitute Canarese teacher as my teacher went to Bombay. I believe that Hanmantrao was studying Canarese himself. I went there not more than a dozen times in two months to learn Canarese. I had no other reason for going to his house except to see some clerks who occupied a portion of the house Hanmantrao lived in. As a Mamlatdar, I had to be out in the districts every month. I used to be away sometimes fifteen days, sometimes more, and sometimes less in a month. It is absurd and false to say I was in Hanmantrao's house every day for several months. As a mamlatdar, I was very frequently asked by Government officers to provide things for them. I was generally repaid after a time. In Mr. Robertson's time I provided camp expenses for Mr. Kite in 1874 at Nandgaon. I have in my possession letters showing I was asked to provide things for Government officers, which I can produce. I never went to see Mr. Crawford at all after my suspension. The first communication I had was through Mr. Lynch. I produce the letter I received. After I received that letter I went on several occasions to see Mr. Lynch. (Letter dated 10th November put in.) I was first transferred to Poona at my request. I produce a letter from Mr. Moore of the 15th July. He interested himself in my behalf (Letter put in, dated 15th July 1886.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham : You have been Haveli Mamlatdar from July 1886 to your suspension ?—Yes.

You knew Vinze well ?—Yes.

You corresponded with him ?—Only twice that I remember.

Did you know Deshmuk well ?—He was a thick acquaintance of mine.

You mean intimate ?—No, he was only an acquaintance of mine.

He used to put up with you ?—No.

He never passed a night in your house ?—Never.

Can you explain why all these people came to you to ask you to make a statement ?—Others were also asked. They wanted to make a tool of me. Perhaps some of them wanted to be made Rao Bahadurs. (Laughter.)

Why was it suggested that you were a go between ?—Because some people bore an ill feeling on account of my promotion. I allude to native officers.

But these overtures were made after your suspension ?—Some of them.

Your visit to Pundarpur lasted from the 30th of April 1887 to the 2nd of May ?—Yes.

When you saw Mr. Vidal he said he could hear no statement from you ?—He said so after he heard me. I asked him to be a witness if necessary. This was about Deshmuk.

Did not Mr. Vidal simply decline to hear you ?—Yes. After he heard me I asked him to take a note of the fact, but he would not.

How long was your conversation with Mr. Nugent ?—About an hour or three-quarters.

Have you ever been to Sholapore since your suspension ?—No.

Are you sure you spoke to Mr. Nugent about not wishing to harass the lion in the trap ?—Yes.

Your conversation with Mr. Ommanney you reduced to a statement ?—Yes.

You know that several Mamlatdars made statements to Mr. Ommanney ?—Not personally. I only saw Bharve there.

When the Inspector came to you with the letters did you ask him about them ?—I think so. He said he did not think the letter was opened.

Is the policeman, who you say had a conversation with, in Poona now ?—I cannot say. I saw him once in the Bund Gardens. I do not remember when.

Within the last three months ?—I do not remember.

Are you aware he is at present away in Khandeish ?—I do not know.

Deshmuk said that Bimbai was the Governor of the day, etc., you read Hanmantrao's statement ?—Yes. In the papers.

Do you remember him saying that Kumtekar made a statement to him ?—Yes.

Have you not taken that phrase from the papers ?—Certainly not.

Then about Deshpande. You said something about the Whitechapel murders. Did you use those words ?—I believe, I did.

When you used these words were the Whitechapel murders a subject of conversation—No.

Then how came you to mention the words—Not specifically.

Did you use the words ?—Yes.

What did you mean by Whitechapel murders ?—I had read of murders there, and knew that it was a den of iniquity.

Lately there is a great excitement about it ?—Yes.

You know that the first Whitechapel murder was committed on the 9th of August ?—I do not know. I read about it in some English papers.

In 1887 had you read of any Whitechapel murder ?—No.

Do you know where Whitechapel is ?—I believe near the East End.

Do you know the difference between Spitalfield and Whitechapel ?—No.

Where did you read about the murders in 1888 ?—I do not know. But I know that an unknown woman was murdered then.

Do you swear that you spoke to no one about this matter since Saturday ?—No.

You complained about the Constables to Colonel Babington ?—I mentioned about Gangadhar.

Was it before you saw Mr. Ommanney that you saw Colonel Babington ?—Before.

Have you other letters from B. G. Sathe ?—Yes. They are about other matters.

You swear you introduced no one to Hanmantrao ?—Most decidedly.

A great many of the times you went out into the districts only extended for a day ?—Yes.

From September 1886 to April 1888 you only passed 39 nights out of Poona ?—I cannot say.

Had not Mr. Keyser said something about the infrequency of your visits ?—To a particular quarter only.

You were frequently asked to purchase things for Mamlatdars ?—Yes.

I should like to see the letters about the matter ?—Here are seven.

Were you ever asked for money ?—Once by Mr. Kyte and once by Mr. Steward's servant.

Was that at Mr. Steward's request ?—Mr. Steward asked me to advance any sums the servant might ask me.

This letter of the 4th January is from Mr. Stewartd. Did you pay any money for him ?—No.

This letter dated June 2nd is from Mr. Silcock. Did you pay any money for him ?—No.

Did you have to pay any money on the 2nd letter of Mr. Stewart's ?—Yes. About four or five rupees.

Did you pay anything for Mr. Crowe for the baskets he asks you for in this letter ?—Yes. About two or three rupees.

Have you other instances in which Government officers have asked you to lay out money for them ?—Yes. In Nandgaon.

Were you repaid at once ?—Yes.

There is gentleman of the name of Venayek in Court, related to you and who lives with you ?—Yes.

Did he ever go to Mr. Crawford ?—Only twice with me. I do not think he went before or after that.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity :—You wrote to Vinze twice. This is one letter. What is the second occasion ?—I sent him a printed card on the occasion of my daughter's marriage.

Do your diaries show on what day you went on tour ?—Yes.

Do they show when you came back to Poona ?—Yes.

Ramchander Govind was recalled and stated :—I bring my books here. I produce the book where the loans of Mr. Crawford are entered. At page 4 is Mr. Crawford's account from the 25th of June 1886 to the 8th of October 1886. The interest was calculated at the rate of 9 per cent per annum. At page 4 of this book Mr. Crawford's account from October 1886 to September 1887 is entered. The interest is calculated and the balance struck. That is attested and signed by Mr. Crawford. In 1944 I have a similar account at page 6 of this book. That begins on the 9th of November 1887, and contains two items on the debit side. That has been attested by Mr. Crawford after the end of the year. The account also contains payments. I have also an account with Bookinlal. This book contains that also. The greater portion of this money was drawn from Bookinlal. I pay about Rs. 1,100 or Rs. 1,200 a year to Government as land assessment. I was sent for by Mr. Ommanney between the last Dussora and Divali, (Between 14th October and November 4th). In the morning a sepoy came to call me, I went with him and stated all the facts to Mr. Ommanney. I said that Mr. Crawford was indebted to me, and I was not concerned in any other matters. I did not understand why I was sent for. I went there for four or five days running. I remember Jogi Bapu being there on the second day I went. After Bapu came there Bhimbai took me to the place Mr. Kennedy was. Joghi Bapu was also sent there. I was asked if I had taken money from Bapu and paid it to the Saheb. I said I knew nothing about the matter, and had not done so. Joghi said he had not paid any money. We were called again the next day. I went next day and saw Joghi there. Joghi was taken to a tent by Bhimbai and by Thakur Mamlatdar. I remained standing in the Padvi. Bhimbai and the others remained in the tent for about twenty minutes. I heard him shriek out. He was then taken to Mr. Kennedy, and I was called after him to Mr. Kennedy. Joghi then made a statement. He did not implicate me in it. I was asked to admit what Joghi stated. I said it was not true. He said that I accompanied Bhimjee, Mypul Kulkarni, to the bungalow with several others. I mean Mr. Crawford's bungalow. He gave their names. They were sent for. I was not present when they came. As far as I know Joghi's statement before Mr. Kennedy was entirely untrue. Venayekrao, Malhar Janardhan, and Bulwantrao Luximan were the three people Joghi named.

Mr. Inverarity :—I call for those three statements. Mr. Lathan said he would not produce them.

The witness continued :—After these three persons made their statements they saw me. Joghi was an owner of land and a Maharatta. I believe he was a Wattandar. I was called and told that I should file suits against Mr. Crawford and Bhimbai, and H. R. Kale told me that I should be provided with funds. Kale is employed on this business and has harassed many persons. The second time I went to Mr. Ommanney's I was kept there the whole day. The third was the same. Mr. Kennedy took down my statement in writing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham :

That book of yours is the ledger one ?—Yes.

I want the original ?—My day book is not here.

Is this the first of the books ?—Yes.

There are three accounts in this book of which Mr. Crawford's is last ?—There is one after Mr. Crawford's account.

By the Court :—You used to draw sums from Bookundass ?—Yes.

There are a number of debit entries to you ?—Yes.

Do those sums appear in any other book but that one ?—In the day book.

And the debits to Mr. Crawford ?—Yes.

Are there any other books where these entries appear ?—No.

Caloude was recalled and cross-examined : You have been through this list of visits to the districts ?—Yes.

Now can you say how many nights you spent out of Poona ?—37 between the 1st of August 1886 to the 31st of May 1888. For May 1887 I have no diary. Besides these nights I was out for 273 days.

This year in January you were out 3 nights ?—Yes.

Two in February, 1 in March, 4 in April, and 4 in May ?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity :—The diary for June and July last year is not in ?—No.

By the Court :—Are diaries sent in every month ?—Yes.

Bhao Kondajee Tiemde was called and stated :—I am a patel of a place called Ootoor, in the Junar Taluka. Shortly before Mr Crawford's suspension I was in Poona. I saw B. S. Sathe then. I had known him before. I was going to the station. He was then driving in a tonga. He stopped and spoke to me. He got out of the tonga and spoke to me. I went to his house. He asked me if I knew anything about Mr. Crawford. I asked him about what. He asked me if I knew anything of the Patels of Ala and Alma giving any money. I said I knew nothing. He told me not to mention this visit to any body. I then left. After this I went to my own village and a warrant was sent after me. This was on the Dussera day (14th October.) A police sepoy brought the summons and warrant. Government have these documents now. No documents were given to me. A Magistrate of the Second Class signed the documents. I went to the Magistrate. I was accompanied by the sepoy. I was taken to the Mamlatdar at Junar. I do not know his name. He was the Acting Mamlatdar. His permanent appointment is Awal Karkoon of the same place. He told me I was called in connection with the Crawford case, and that I should go to Poona. He gave me a letter to Mr. Gamble. I came here on the 17th of October. As a matter of fact, I knew nothing about Mr. Crawford. On the 17th and 18th I remained on the bungalow premises and on the 19th I saw Mr. Ommanney. Before I went to Mr. Ommanney a Sheristedar asked me to give evidence. He was Mr. Gamble's Sheristedar. I do not know his name. I could recognise him if he was pointed out to me. Rao Bahadur Hary Narayen Kele, Police Inspector, also asked me to make a statement. He said, "Do not be afraid, do give evidence ; do not think if you do not give evidence the Saheb will be saved." I told him I knew nothing about it, and asked him why he was after me so much. He then took me to Mr. Gamble. I told Mr. Gamble that I would never tell a lie, and that I knew nothing about the matter. I had to go there again next day. Bhimbai then asked me to make a statement. He said, "Do give evidence, the Sircar has given a guarantee, and nothing will happen to you. I was again taken to Mr. Gamble by the Sheristedar. As I and he were going to Mr. Gamble, he told me I would not be relieved till I made a statement. I told Mr. Gamble that there was hostility between me and the Brahmins. That I was a preacher, and that the people were tutoring me to make statements ; but that I would never tell a lie. I was very much annoyed, and sent my card in to Mr. Ommanney. I complained to Mr. Ommanney, and he told me I could go. I was paid my batta. I knew nothing at all against Mr. Crawford. I preach amongst the cultivating classes. I tell them to reduce their marriage expenses, and not to call Brahmins.

Cross-examined by Mr. Latham :

Were you asked to give evedence in anything particular ?—They were asking me to give evedence about the two patels.

Was Sathe an old friend of yours ?—I was the Police Patel of Ootoor when Sathe was the Deputy Collector of that place.

Did you know Bhimbai before ?—No.

Who was Mr. Gamble's Sheristedar ?—A. Brahmin.

When you told Mr. Ommanney, you had no story to tell he let you go ?—Yes.

What complaint did you make to Mr. Ommanney ?—It was alleged that all B. A's and M. A's gave bribes and I asked why I was called.

You were not taken into the tent ?—No.

Gopal Mahadeo was next called and stated :—I am a hamal in Mr. Crawford's service. I have been so for 16 or 17 years. I know Kazi Abbas.

Mr. Inverarity called upon Mr. Latham to produce Govind and Dajee, Patels. A letter giving notice of this was put in. I never saw Abbas bring Brahmins to Mr. Crawford's bungalow, or any persons having the appearance of being Patels. I did not see him bring any persons to the bungalow. I accompanied Mr. Crawford to Mahableshwar. I also returned with him. The Chief of Bhore saw Mr. Crawford on his way up at the Sherwell bungalow. This was about two monsoons ago. The Chief of Bhore never met Mr. Crawford when returning from Mahableshwar.

Cross-examined :—Did you ever see Kazi Abbas at Mr. Crawford's bungalow ?—About four or five times.

Not more ?—No.

Who showed him in ?—I do not know.

In what part of the bungalow did you see Abbas ?—In the kitchen.

Did you ever see him in the bungalow ?—No.

Did you ever see him go from the kitchen to the bungalow ?—No.

He was not in the kitchen ?—No. In the kitchen verandah.

He was always alone ?—Yes.

Did you ever see Hanmantrao in the bungalow ?—Yes.

How often ?—Once or twice a month.

Where did you see him ?—Where gentlemen were received.

Where ?—In the centre of the house.

Was Hanmantrao alone when you saw him ?—Yes.

How many times the year before last did you go with Mr. Crawford to Mahableshwar ?—Twice.

Do you always accompany him when he goes there ?—Yes.

In what months were those visits ?—One was in the hot weather and one in the cold weather. The first was in the cold weather.

On which visit did Mr. Crawford see the Pant ?—On the first.

Do you remember anything about the Pant's visits ?—There were many people with the Pant. Mr. Crawford was alone.

Had Mr. Crawford dinner ?—No. A tin of soap.

How long did Mr. Crawford stay after the interview ?—About two or three hours.

Did he leave before midnight ?—I cannot say.

Then, how did he go on ?—In his own gharry.

What sort of gharry ?—A gharry like a phaeton.

Were you in the gharry with him ?—Yes.

Who drove ?—Marotee, our coachman.

Where is he now ?—I do not know.

Whose horses were being driven ?—The Saheb's.

How far were they driven ?—Till the first stage.

Where was the Saheb sitting ?—He was driving.

Where was the coachman ?—Sitting by his side.

Where were you ?—Behind.

Had you a hood ?—It had a top, but no hood.

When you came to the end of the stage who drove ?—The coachman.

Where was the Saheb ?—Sitting by the coachman.

How long was it before you came back ?—Within eight days.

Did the Saheb stop at Sherwell on his return ?—He took his supper there.

Did you see anyone at the bungalow that evening ?—No one.

This was in the cold weather ?—Yes.

When did the Saheb go again ?—In a month or two. It was then hot weather.

How did you go ?—By carriage road.

Going and returning ?—Yes.

Did he come down with any Saheb then ?—No.

You are still in Mr. Crawford's service ?—Yes.

Mr. Inverarity :—How long before the monsoon was the first visit to Mahableshwar ?—I could not say.

On both occasions did you go by Sherwell ?—Yes.

Did you go on leave after that ?—Yes.

When did you go on leave ?—More than a year ago, just before the monsoon before last.

The Court rose at 4-30 p.m.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

The following is an abstract of the proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 67.

The Council met at Government House on Friday, the 4th January, 1889, when there were present :—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., presiding. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the Hon'ble Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., R.E., the Hon'ble A. R. Scoble. Q.C., C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir C. A. Elliott, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble P. P. Hutchins, C.S.I., the Hon'ble Sir D. M. Barbour, K.C.S.I., the Hon'ble R. Steel, the Hon'ble Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Kt., the Hon'ble F. M. Halliday, the Hon'ble Sir Pasupati Ananda Gajapati Razu, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Vizianagram, the Hon'ble Syud Ameer Hossein, C.I.E. the Hon'ble Raja Durga Charn Laha, C.I.E., and the Hon'ble Maung On, C.I.E., A.T.M.

The Hon'ble Maung On took his seat as an additional member.

MADRAS CORONER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins moved that the Bill to abolish the office of Coroner of Madras be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Maharaja of Vizianagram and the Mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

BURMA RURAL POLICE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hutchins also moved that the Hon'ble Maung On be added to the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the Establishment of a Village-system and amend the Law relating to Rural Police in Lower Burma.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 18th January, 1889.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 5.

Copal-Cure, Captain, Gloster Regt, off leave, from Nasirabad.

January 7.

Barry, Surgeon, Bombay, on leave, from Asirgarh.
Roberts, Major, B-1 Royal Fusiliers, on leave, from Poona.
Yates, Lt-Col, 28th Bombay Pioneers, from leave, from England.
Amedroz, Capt, K O York L I, from leave, from England.
Yeld, Surgeon-Major, Bengal Assay Dept, from special leave, from England.

January 8.

Minchin, Captain, A P D, Bengal, on sick leave, from Meerut.
Ross, Lieut, 14th Sikhs, on leave, from Jhelum.

DEPARTURES.—January 6.

Beville, Colonel, Marine Battn, on leave, to Poona.

January 8.

Freth, Major, R A, from leave, to Mian Meer.
Tyler, Captain, Q M G's Dept, Bombay, on leave, to Poona.
Dobson, Surgeon, Madras Medical Staff, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Maclean, Surgeon, Madras, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Hojel, Surgeon, Bombay, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Roche, Surgeon, Bengal, on duty, to Deolalee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col the Hon L H Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, January 9, 1889.

1 There will be Company drill for "E" Company every Thursday at 7 a.m. on the General Parade ground. Arms and accoutrements, dress any.

2 The Rifle meeting is unavoidably postponed till the 21st inst. It is hoped that meanwhile this opportunity will not be lost to push on the class firing.

3. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday next, the 14th instant, at 5-30. p.m. All members are requested to attend.

4. The Proficiency class will be held at the Volunteer Club on Tuesday next, the 15th instant, at 6 p.m.

Bombay Light Horse.

The following order is notified :—

5. There will be parade at 7 a.m. on Thursday morning, the 10th instant, on the Kennedy Sea Face, in Field drill order, for all members.

By Order,
H. S. B. HODGKINSON,
Captain and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 7th January, 1889.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	30·027
Temperature of the Air	79·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·4
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·714
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·2
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	73·0
General Directions of Wind.*	NE, ENE, ESE, W, WNW, NW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	300

* From midnight to midnight.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The British India steamer Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain M. D. Blott, sailed yesterday for Balasore, in ballast.

The British steamer Humber, 1,416 tons, Captain H P P Couche, cleared yesterday for Belfast, laden with a general cargo.

The British steamer Maple Branch, 1,734 tons, Captain A. Ritson, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo and Mr. C. Payne, as a passenger.

The British India steamer Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J. Anderson, arrived in port yesterday from Calcutta and the coast ports with a general cargo and Mr. T. Mackinlay, as a cabin and two deck passengers.

The Sultan of Zanzibar's steamer Avoka, Captain N. Detlefson, arrived in port yesterday morning from Zanzibar with a general cargo and Messrs A Fernandes, B F Fonseca, and Hassun Veerji, as cabin and 155 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—January 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Pallas	2012	Rawlins	A	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Arabia	2314	J. Laird	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Asama	2449	A. Smith	D	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Chicago	2728	Morgan	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kovno	1119	R. R. Neill	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ C. Sinclair	1911	J. R. Kewley	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Atrato	2066	Gordon	H J	F. Muir & Co.
„ Niagara	2044	McConochie	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1759	Phillips	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Humber	1416	Couche	N	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ La Bourdonnais	1274	P. Sibilet	O	M. Marianes & Co.
„ Strathearn	1855	White	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
„ Wardha	2552	Stevenson	1	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Recta	1912	Lome	2	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ M. Branch	1735	Ritson	3	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Gwalior	1602	Nantes	4	P. & O. Co.
„ Clyde	2189	Mudie	5	P. & O. Co.
„ Berenice	1707	F. Egger	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ R. Rubattino	3014	G. Merello	7	F. Bozzoni.
„ Taif	878	Schumacker	9	H. Cassum.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
8	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Calcutta, Dec 24.
	Avoka (s)	Detlefson	Zanzibar.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Fanshawe	Portsmouth, Dec 12.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
8	Maple Branch (s)	Ritson	Antwerp.
	Colaba (s)	Blott	Balasore.
	Humber (s)	Couche	Belfast.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Perim, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Siam, for London, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.—January 8.

For Liverpool.

Pallas s—85 bales cotton, B Narondass ; 500 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 150 bales cotton, T Ludha and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales wool, G Bhagwandass and Co ; 32 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 160 bales gunny, D Lowji ; 100 bales gunny, B Moolji ; 300 cwts mussoor, A Blascheck and Co ; 600 cwts myrabolums, C Khetsee ; 1,000 cwts myrabolums, G Damoder and Co ; 172 cwts coir yarn, T Lowji ; 306 bales cotton, W Valubdass ; 25 bales wool, Nagji ; 750 cwts myrabolums, K Hunsraj ; 5 bales silk waste, Hyein and David.

Kirby Hall s—75 bales wool, J Khimji ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 10 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 49 cwts dates, D Merwanji ; 3 bales woollen carpets Lang Moir and Co.

For London.

Clyde s—650 cwts myrabolums, N Laljee ; 58 cwts coffee, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 47 cwts gum and 12 cases fishmaws, cardumoms, &c., B Sajan ; 3,499 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co ; 33 cases indigo, Sir C Forbes and Co.

Strathearn s—31 bales cotton, T H Moore and Co ; 95 cwts fishmaws, H Rahimtoolabhai and Co ; 322 cwts ginger, D Kessowji ; 102 cwts gum, M Ludha ; 50 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 500 cwts repeseed, Ralli Bros ; 40 bales hides, O H Hassam ; 55 cwts gum, S Narpal ; 165 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 75 cwts gum, O Esmall ; 22 cwts gum, V Haji ; 10 cases bristles, Lang, Moir and Co ; 83 cwts gum, S Pragji ; 80 cwts cloves, D Sassoon and Co ; 87 bales skins, E Gangji ; 30 cwts fishmaws, A Joosub ; 250 cwts cloves The Bombay Company, Limited.

Clan Sinclair s—427 cwts myrabolums, E Oomersee.

For Hull.

Niagara s—2,000 cwts bone meal, G M Dharamsee ; 2,000 cwts linseed, Warden and Co ; 2,251 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts wheat, and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, The Bo. Co. Ld.

Chicago s—4,500 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

Kovno s—16,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 4,497 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg.

Chicago s—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

For Belfast.

Hamburg s—4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Antwerp.

Atrato s—200 bales cotton, Dhurst and Co ; 10 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 400 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

For Havre.

Methley Hall s—1,278 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Dunkirk.

Recta s—14 cwts gum, Volkart Bros ; 550 cwts myrabolums, C Khetsa ; 600 myrabolums, 600 cwts rapeseed, L Nupoo ; 1,000 cwts linseed, 1,500 cwts poppyseed 8,000 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, G Lockhart and Co.

For Marseilles.

Asama s—110 cwts orchila weed, D Anandji ; 1,999 cwts poppyseed, 6,000 cwts gingellyseed, Lang Muir and Co ; 3 bales skins, Volkart Bros ; 1,500 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

Arabia s—990 cwts wheat, J Fachiri ; 662 cwts mowdaseed, 750 cwts castorseed, 1,099 cwts groundnuts, 1,498 cwts gingellyseed, C C Jassawalla.

For Genoa.

R Rubattino s—500 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co ; 7 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

For Port Said.

Kirby Hall s—140 cwts wheat flour royal, The Flour Mills Co.

For Kobe.

Gwalior s—75 bales twist, S Abhraham.

For Hongkong.

Gwaleor s,—172 cwts ooplate, M L Chung ; 525 cwts raisins, H. A. Esmall and Co ; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co ; 200 bales twist, S. J. David and Co ; 75 bales twst, S N Talati and Co ; 25 bales yarn, Meiffre Nevue and Co ; 242 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 350 cwts raisins, N Lee Wah ; 200 bales twist, D P Marker.

For Shanghai.

Gwalior s,—200 bales twist, F Muir and Co ; 50 bales twist, S Abraham ; 114 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

For Calcutta.

Goa s,—200 bales cotton, R Luckmandas.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MOST REQUISITE TO HOTEL KEEPERS, CLUBS, MESSES, FAMILY AND PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.

Sale of a fresh consignment of best light gravity Pilsener Beer, in new patent stopper Bottles, specially made for India, and Swiss gruyere cheese in tins.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms in Medows Street No. 21, in small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers on FRIDAY, the 11 inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m.

JUST LANDED.

A fresh consignment of 50 cases of best light gravity Pilsener beer in quart bottles.

By means of the new patent stopper, the content of the bottle could be used at different interval at the option of the consumers, without the trouble of unscrewing the cork.

20 tins of 30 lbs. each Swiss gruyere cheese.

WEEKLY SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 11th inst., at 2 p. m. Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows.

An Invoice of most valuable and Superior musical Boxes of 6, 8 and 9 choice airs, with dancing figures, zether, &c.

2 cases enameled dinner currier.

3 cases boots and shoes.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 9, 1889.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS,

Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Medows Street. Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the executors of the late Khan Bahadoor Eduljee Pestonjee Ghaswalla, the following valuable property:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting the Medows Street within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 615 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 98 and 102, new Nos. 4935 and 4940, old Survey Nos. 1351 and 1352, and new Survey No. 9530, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by the property of Ardeshir Wadia, on the west by the said Medows Street, on the north partly by the property of the late Juggonnath Sunkersett, and partly by the property of the Catholic Church, and on the south by the Armenian Church, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under street Nos. 51, 53, and ward No. 1103, and were formerly in the occupation of J. S. Elmore and Co, and others, and are now in the occupation of Mr. Janardhan Gopal, Solicitor, Purshotum Bundoojee and Co., and other tenants

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee and Rustim, the Solicitors for the executors at their office, No. 27, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, January 9, 1889.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th, and THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and elaborately carved household furniture of the latest design, and best workmanship, by Wimbridge, John Roberts and others, also solid mahogany furniture, specially made to order, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, a magnificent solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., in splendid order, a first-rate Singer's sewing machine, a large size fish aquarium with gold fish, a superb large size English pier glass, with a gilt pier table, fancy marble figures, very rare table ornaments, very rich Persian and velvet carpets, very handsome table and hanging kerosine lamps by R. Ditmar, handsome 1, 2, 6 and 12 lights argand lamps by Tucker and Sons, a first-rate McCabe clock, one very handsome English-built, light, comfortable landau on C-spring by Morgan and Co., nearly new, a handsome strongbuilt circular-fronted brougham in very good order, set of English-made single and double harness, a large collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of H. A. WADIA, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

The property of another gentleman—

1 handsome strong English-built circular-glass fronted miniature brougham, in perfect order, by Whitlock.

1 handsome strong English-built second-hand victoria, with brake, in good order, by "Windower."

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNET & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong pony cart with hood, with strong pony and harness.

1 Brighton's tryeicle, in perfect order.

1 handsome strong-built brougham, with horse and harness.

1 strong secondhand mail-phaeton.

AUCTION SALE OF SALT BATTY GROUNDS AT SION, KOLIWADA.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will by order of Perozbai, widow of Bomanjee Pestonjee Khodaijee, the mortgagee and on account and risk of Wishwanath Kashinath, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 2lth day of November, 1884, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following landed property—

All these pieces or parcels or salt batty grounds, situated, lying, and being without the port of Bombay, at Sion, Koliwada, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under survey No. 41, old survey number none, new survey No. 15670, new survey Nos. 6-9-10 605, and 2-5 586, containing by admeasurement 2512 square yards be the same a little, more or less, and bounded as follows:—

FIRSTLY.—On or towards the east by the vacant lands of Arjon Koli, on or towards the west by the Government hilly ground, or or towards the north by the vacant piece of land of the said Arjoon Koli, and south by the public passage.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcels of vacant land or ground is bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the property of Nama Patel, on or towards the west by the property of Shaodao Koli, on or towards the north by the property of Dharjima Koli, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Nama Patel and partly by the property of Pedro Koli, Murry Koli, and

THIRDLY.—All that three pieces of batty fields bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by the property of the said Shravan Patel Koli, on or towards the west and north by the property of Nama Patel and Pedro Koli and Buda Koli, and on or towards the south by the property of Arjoon Koli, which said firstly, secondly, and thirdly described properties were respectively numbered as aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, January 9, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS, BOARDS, AND PLANKS AT TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from the voluntary liquidators of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the premises of the mill at Tank Bunder THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 9th inst., at 4 p.m.—

About 100 tons superior teak scantlings, boards, and planks of various sizes, and suitable for many varieties of work in lots to suit purchasers.

BONA FIDE SALE OF THE REMAINING JAPANESE CURIOSITIES.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, (first-floor), the remaining Japanese curiosities, consisting of blue tea services, satsuma tea sets and bon boniers, sergie cups and saucers, sets of Ivory bowls, ivory tea jars, nebiaki vases, bronze tea kettles and stands, wire baskets and trays, satsuma vases and bonboniers, hibiaky-plates, Japanese jinrickshaws, porcelain enamelled vases, and plates, dressed figures, bamboo trays, satsuma figures, lacquered card cases, large fans, blue vases, feathered parrots, lacquered and gilt combs, umbrellas, satin and gold table cover, nickel mounted malacca canes, silk pictures, wall chicks with brackets, &c.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Chowpatty Police Station, Chowpatty, the valuable handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, neat crockery and glassware, handsome table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, kerosine table hanging lamps, pictures, carpets, saddle with bridle, &c., the property of S. PAGE, Esq.

Particulars will appear hereafter, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES.

On MONDAY next, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following English-built carriages, new and in first rate condition:—

1 grand canoe landau, morocco lined, patent self-acting hood, as good as new, built by Mulliner, Leamington.

1 grand Cee and underspring barouche, by Kesterton satin lining, in first rate condition.

1 miniature brougham, almost new, by Paters, Long Acre, morocco lining.

1 reversible victoria, new, with morocco lining by Head and Son, London.

1 four-wheeled dog-cart, a very stylish carriage, very light, by Head and Son, London, new.

1 wagonette bus, with removeable head, picnic and luggage basket, a splendid carriage, only used a couple of weeks, new, a splendid carriage for families and suitable for hotels, &c., by Victoria Carriage Company, Long Acre.

1 Albany dog-cart, hung on rubber and gun metal, bearings, a handsome stylish carriage, quite new, complete with lamps.

1 Princess car, round seat, specially suited for ladies and children, with umbrella hood, quite new, new pattern, by Head and Son, London.

VERY HANDSOME HORSES AND CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

To be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., the undermentioned first-class horses and carriages, the property of F. STOCKINGER, Esq., Austro-Hungarian Consul General.

A team of four thoroughbred Hungarian horses, dark greys, 5 years old, believed to be sound, quiet to drive, single double or four in hand and to ride, with set of European made brass-mounted harness almost new.

A char-a-banc almost new with removeable waterproof hood.

An English C spring basket buggy hardly used, by Windover of London.

A set of brass mounted single harness almost new.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, January 9, 1889.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 5-15 p. m., in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHIER HALL of the University.

Candidates entitled to DEGREES, and desirous of being admitted, must send in their applications to the Registrar by SATURDAY, the 12th instant.

P. PETERSON, D. Sc.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 9th January, 1889.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

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Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
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Fees Strictly Moderate.
PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

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GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,

Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

* AGENTS WANTED.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of—

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
" " " Overland Summary
" " " Weekly Budget
" " " Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

And for all other publications issuing from the Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 8.

CONSOLS were ⅛ per cent. higher yesterday at 98⅝, and the easier state of the London Money Market is further indicated by a decline of ⅛ per cent. in the rate of discount on short London Bills and of ⅛ on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Paper, 3 per cent. being now quoted all round. Silver was 3-16d. per oz. higher, at 42 11-16d.; but Rupee Securities were unaltered at £66⅝ and £70⅛ for Fours and 4½ per cents. respectively. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107½. In Paris Rentes were ⅜ per cent. higher, at 82⅞; Exchange on London was rather lower at francs 25·30.

The Indian Council allotted yesterday 2½ lakhs of Bills on Bombay at 1s. 4⅜d. and four lakhs of Transfers on Calcutta at 1s. 4 15-32d., both rates showing an advance of 1-32d. upon those previously obtained. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India had been put up 1-16d., say, to 1s. 4½d. Mercantile and Hongkong Bank shares were 10s. higher, at £21 10s. and £52 10s. respectively; but Chartered were unchanged, at £24 10s.

The General Produce Markets were unchanged again yesterday, Friday's quotations being repeated in all cases.

Cotton closed firm in Liverpool last evening, the day's sales having again been 12,000 bales, and Mid.-American unchanged at 5 7-16d. per lb., but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in all positions. Surats were dull, but quotations for all growths come unchanged. The day's total Imports were only 4,000 bales.

The New York telegram did not come to hand till late this evening, and reports the spot price unchanged at 9 13-16 cents, but April Futures 12 points lower, at 9·85 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 35,000 bales, comparing as follows with the two preceding years:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	35,000	27,000	35,000
Five days' do ...	61,000	50,000	55,000
Since 1st Sept., 88 ...	2,875,000	4,175,000	3,959,000

Our market opened with a quiet feeling this morning, and, in the absence of the usual message from New York, there was little inclination to do business in any quarter. As the day advanced the tone became dull, and only a moderate business was eventually done, prices remaining unchanged at yesterday's quotations. About 500 bales of ready Julgaum were taken at Rs. 205-8; and the same quantity of Dhulia at Rs. 192½ and Bengals at Rs. 172-4, the remaining purchases reported having been comparatively small lots of Pachora at Rs. 196-8, Akola at Rs. 209, and Karanja at Rs. 202. A small parcel of old Coompta also changed hands at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT.—Enquiry is still very slack, and only a small business has been reported again to-day, the market closing quiet at previous rates for all descriptions.

SEEDS.—There has been much less doing to-day in *Linseed* than was the case yesterday; but the market remains steady at the advance. Other kinds are quiet and unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	13,736	bales.
Wheat	38,732	cwts.
Linseed	5,185	"
Rapeseed	8,280	"
Gingelly	14,632	"
Groundnuts	3,419	"

FREIGHTS are quiet and rather steadier in tone, but quotations for ready business are generally unchanged. The Perim (s) is reported to have been fixed for Trieste and Venice at 37s. 6d. at a par of Exchange for this month's loading.

EXCHANGE opened with slightly higher rates quoted for Bank Demand and Telegraphic, in sympathy with the advance in Silver, and the better rates obtained for extra Council allotments, and continued steady; but the principal feature in the market to-day has been the absence of business on any line. The tone at closing was firm at our quotations for ready transactions, and with forward rates about the same as yesterday.

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4½d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 4 11-16d. to 23-32d.	"
France 3 do.	1·76	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak, and 97 3-16 was at one time named for Cash, though we heard of no business at that rate, 97¼ having been the general price, which also was quoted at closing. A good deal has transpired for the next account at 97 5-16; and for the March settlement a little has been done at 97 7-16. For the other paper the nominal rate is now 103.

SHARES have been rather neglected again to-day, and the following are the only changes which we make in our list this evening:—Morarjee Gokuldas Mill shares are Rs. 20 higher, at Rs. 1,600; Oriental are Rs. 2 up, at Rs. 455; Queen are Rs. 10 down, at Rs. 947½; Jewraj Balloo and Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,020 and Rs. 970, respectively; Kemp and Co. are Rs. 2 up, at Rs. 367; Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 3,220.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	939
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	985
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	900
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	4	5 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	[illegible]	130	...	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India	37,420	$125	4.	5 pct.	136

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,050
Empire Fire Insurance Co		5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	8,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,000

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	--	£10	...	-	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	..	£100	...	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.ct.	200 151
Badham Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	156
Bapty Co., Ld.	325		185	Nil.	57
Bombay Land & Buildg Co., Ld.		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c	520
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5	77
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	3220
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	[illegible]
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	5 p.c.	106¼
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	480
Cooper, Madon & Co. Ld.	2,000	00	10	Rs.	28nom
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		50	Nil	470
Gayer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	[illegible]
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	10
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25		6
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	...	150
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 2½	367
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	90
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.ct	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104x
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	195
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.c.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40nom
Port Canning Co.	6,000	100	1,000	R 9	360
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	40
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	9 p.c.	110
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	...	...	30
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	600	600	Rs. 90	1,320
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 10	165
Western India Flour Mills	600	12	125	nil	37
M. Mody & Co					90

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	97 7-16
Four-and-a-half per cent.	103
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	106¼
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	..
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	..
City of Paris Loan	225
Port Trust Bonds	96

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

MUIRHEAD—January 3, at Benares, the wife of Mr J R Muirhead, Oude and Rohilkund Railway, of a daughter

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1889.

THE pardoned, and it is to be hoped, repentant, students of the Madras Christian College had the advantage of hearing a suggestive and highly interesting address from Mr. J. Bryce, M.P., when recently passing through that city. The genial author of the erudite work on the Holy Roman Empire differs from Lord Rosebery, who holds that, although a month in India is quite sufficient to enable a man to write a book on the subject, it does not qualify him to make a speech. Mr. Bryce informed Dr. Miller and his students that he regards as an advantage that he has been only a month in the country, because, when a man knows very little of a subject, he can speak with more boldness and venture upon wider generalizations than a full knowledge of the facts would permit. Naturally, Mr. Bryce, who has made history the chief study of his life, regards India as a whole from the historian's standpoint, and he asks in what aspect the history of the natives of India compares with that of the greatest of the European countries. At the very outset he finds that he is not in a country which can be shown on one map like Germany, or France, or Spain, but that he has to do with a continent inhabited by a variety of nations and races with a still greater variety of languages and creeds. The history of such a country must be enormously complex; and here, it seems to us, we find an answer to Mr. Bryce's question why no history of India exists which gives in one book a correct, large, and luminous picture of the life of India, bringing out everything in its proper proportions. Such a history does not exist, for the same reason that a similar history of Europe does not exist; the subject is too complex and too vast to be compressed into anything less than a library. It is not so easy to suggest a satisfactory explanation why the different branches of the subject are so little investigated. Probably the reason is that the native mind which has been steeped in the culture indigenous to the soil, takes little thought of the transient things of this life, giving itself up to the contemplation of the problems of the true existence that endures for all eternity, compared to which the transient experiences of this world are rather less than nothing; while those who have been under the influence of Western culture have not unnaturally given more attention to the history of the civilization whose formulas they have been taught than to the bald and imperfect annals of a past from which they have been intellectually cut adrift. If this be true, as we suspect it is, there is the more reason for hearkening to the voice of Mr. Bryce when he speaks of the immense field for investigation, where those who enter upon it can make a name and reputation that will last till the end of the world. As he truly says, if India has few chronicles, there are abundant materials in the buildings, the monuments, and the institutions of the country, which will yield a great harvest to the inquirer. It is a question whether the sterility which is so noticeable and so disheartening a symptom of University teaching, so far as original investigation is concerned, is not due to the fact that the culture obtained is too exclusively Western, and thus tends to segregate the intellectually ambitious classes who benefit by it from the great bulk of their countrymen. This thought could not have been absent from the speaker's mind when he told the students of the Madras Christian College that while it is an excellent thing to have Universities, and a more excellent thing to train up a body of intelligent men, it is a still better thing that most of the educated classes of the country should be in relation with the masses of the people. Education should permeate the masses, and its base should be the elementary instruction given to the humblest cultivator and the mechanic. The task of giving to the whole population the needful elementary education was only begun in England twenty years ago, and the difficulties to be overcome were great, but they were nevertheless overcome.

It is to be hoped that the educated natives will act on the sound advice to labour hard to diffuse education throughout the masses of the population in India. If this vast undertaking is to prove successful, the vernacular languages, so long neglected, will become indispensable, and will be neglected no longer. It is idle to suppose that the population of a continent like India can, by the simple process of adopting a foreign language, at once acquire and assimilate the results of a civilization laboriously built up by the race which has fashioned that language as its necessary instrument of expression during the process. Mr. Lee-Warner, in the course of the thoughtful address which he delivered to a Bombay audience yesterday evening, dwelt upon the fact that English civilisation is the complex outcome of peculiar conditions, racial, social, political, and religious, and that it has taken centuries to develope the modern Englishman. Similarly Mr. Bryce has pointed out that the people of Europe have during a period of two thousand years grown to be what they are, under conditions quite different from those which have existed in India. They have inherited the Hebrew faith from an Asiatic people; literature, philosophy, and poetry from the Greeks; and the laws and institutions of civil life from the Romans. It is impossible to understand modern Europe unless we know that the Christian religion came from Judea, philosophy from Greece, and principles of political organisation from Rome. The process took time; modern Europe is the product of slow and laborious evolution. The geographical and historical circumstances have been altogether different from those of India. The European continent has never been isolated from Asia, or cut off for long ages from the rest of the world. The conflict between the Persians and the Greeks in historic times gave form and consistency to western civilisation. At an earlier age the Trojan War gave inspiration to Homer. Alexander the Great carried Greek culture into the East, and paved the way for the extension of the dominion of Rome to the Euphrates. After the collapse of the Western Empire, the barbarians were brought into contact with the Saracenic civilization in Spain and the Mediterranean, while the Crusades once again carried European hosts eastward, while the wars with the Turks and the organization of Russia by Peter the Great kept Europe in constant touch with Asia. The lot of India has been widely different. Immense ranges of mountains have walled in this peninsula, the wilds of Afghanistan, and Beloochistan, rendering access still more difficult and precarious. The philosophical historian is fully justified in attributing to these geographical conditions the fact that while the civilization of Europe has been the outcome of constant struggle and the interaction of great forces, that of India is in comparison self-centred—and stagnant. As Mr. Bryce puts it, while there have been one, two, or three sorts of civilisation in India, the contact with the western world only began with Alexander the Great—and that conqueror's campaign in India was only a battle and a march. Until the Muhammadan invasions India was, as compared with Europe, self-contained, and its civilisation grew up amongst its own people. Mr. Bryce notices that the progress of India has been delayed, and that the early development of literature, poetry, and philosophy, which gave promise of vital growth, has been arrested, and he attributes this phenomenon partly to internal causes and partly to the invasions from without. It would be interesting to learn what are the real internal causes of the stagnation which for some ten or twelve centuries has kept Indian literature and philosophy from realising the promise of the early ages. It is doubtful whether foreign invasions can be held to account for this stationary condition of the Indian mind, seeing that, as just mentioned, invasions were few and far between. The leading feature of Indian history has been comparative isolation from the external influences which proved so powerful a stimulus to the Aryan populations which migrated to Europe.

Whatever may have been the case in the past, it must be admitted that in our own time India is making haste to recover lost ground. The moral of Mr. Bryce's teaching in Madras, as of Mr. Lee-Warner's conservative criticism last evening, is that while India is rightly endeavouring to make up for past apathy, she should, while hastening her steps, hasten slowly. The study of history, in the opinion of one of the most competent writers of it, teaches us how slow and gradual its solid, substantial progress must be. No one can misapprehend the purpose or misinterpret the meaning of the words of caution uttered by one of the most consistent and liberal of the philosophical politicians now in Parliament when he asks the people of India not to suppose that a great deal can be accomplished by institutions or even by education in a very short time. Institutions must grow, and it is only by familiarity with them for long periods of time that the population at large can derive from them the benefits they are designed to confer. There is sound sense in recommending those who desire to qualify themselves for participation in political affairs to make good use of the system of local self-government which has received such development in recent years. Mr. Bryce shares the distrust of the excessive examinations which recently found expression in the remarkable protest in the *Nineteenth Century*. He speaks of the evil that has been wrought to education even in Oxford and Cambridge from "those terrible examinations." But as examinations cannot be wholly dispensed with, he advises educated natives not to regard them as the end of education, but as marking the period at which real education should begin, if they wish to become masters of subjects, instead of mere retailers of phrases. M. Darmesteter put the same view of the practical outcome of the present University curriculum, when he said that it is possible to speak to a graduate for ten minutes on science or literature without learning that he is a native of India. It would be an error to set this down as mere sarcasm; the meaning lies deeper; that education only can be regarded as sound which cultivates the essential qualities of those who have been submitted to it; when it overlays or conceals individuality it is an injury rather than a good.

THE home papers have not reported a question that was put to the Under-Secretary of State for India in the House of Commons a month ago on a subject concerning which a good deal of interest is felt in India. Mr. M'Laren asked for the reasons for the delay which had occurred in completing the proposed amendments of the Civil Procedure Code of 1882, abolishing the right of attachment of the person in executing decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights; whether such process against the person had ever been known to Hindu law; and whether, having regard to the fact that the attachment of person in satisfaction of such decrees is based on a rule of English procedure which has now been abrogated in Great Britain, the Secretary of State will advise the Government of India to take speedy mearures to pass the amendments referred to. Sir John Gorst's answer, we understand, was to the effect that a Bill was before the Government of India for dealing with the question in the sense indicated, and that legislation in the matter was pursuing its due course. Originally it was intended by the Government of India to deal with the subject in the Bill for regulating imprisonment for debt which became law last year, and under which the imprisonment of women under decrees for debt is absolutely done away with. The greater, it was hoped, might be made to include the less, for it was felt that it would be illogical to release women from liability to imprisonment for debt, and to perpetuate their liability in regard to the other class of offences. But the Government found difficulties in their path, and they decided that it was better to deal independently with this subject, after taking counsel with the local administrations. More than a year has passed since their Resolution was addressed to the various Governments, and we infer from Sir John Gorst's answer that the answers to their inquiries have come in, that they have been considered, and that a Bill has already been prepared in the light of these answers. Hindu opinion, it may be expected, will quietly and contentedly concur in the project. No disposition has been shown by the Hindus to cling to the imprisonment of reluctant wives as a means of conserving the Hindu family, and those who best know native society assure us that a law doing away with imprisonment in these cases would pass without comment from the community whom it would affect. The Hindus themselves must see that the Legislature pays them scant respect in saddling them so long with a procedure that has no warrant in their own law, but has its original warrant in Christian sources—in procedure, in fact, instituted by mediæval canonists in Europe.

MR. LEE-WARNER's lecture on the responsibilities of criticism which yesterday afternoon inaugurated a series of the lectures to educated natives in Bombay contained much advice that those even who read it reluctantly will regard as excellent. In the midst of a community amongst whom criticism is in its infancy it was not a superfluous thing to lay down certain canons for the guidance of people trying to be critics. We have around us politicians so unfitted for the task that they call on Government to suppress Mahomedan dissentients from their teaching. A rebuke to this spirit in political discussion might have had a place in Mr. Lee-Warner's lecture, if there had not been ground for believing that it would fall also upon English publicists who have recently been equally blind in regard to the conditions under which political controversy should be carried on in India. Of a press in its infancy much cannot be expected, yet English critics do expect much of the native press in India when they look to it for a wealth of information and a maturity of judgment in which they themselves are not always abounding. Here, as in the broader fields of national growth, there is a need of patience as well as of good counsel, though the patience of onlookers is sometimes tried by seeing the unfettered liberty of the native press used for the harassment of statesmen who are spending their best energies for India's good, and for the misrepresentation of their highest motives and their best work. And it is not even yet too late for men in places of leading like Mr. Lee-Warner to caution Indians against the large incongruity of some of the schemes which are beginning to find favour in their eyes. The moderation that was shown at Allahabad a few days ago robbed some of Mr. Lee-Warner's best sentences of their strength; but it may even yet be necessary to bear in mind his bewilderment at "the strange evolution of England's Christian civilization, bearing its message of liberty and representation, with the stereotyped institutions of India." There is much indeed in this lecture which will not only bear reading, marking, and inwardly digesting to-day, but will do to lay by for future use.

THE Convocation of the Bombay University has been postponed beyond the 15th inst., the date at first fixed for it.

UNDER instructions from the Army Headquarters, Lieutenant Willock, 2nd Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, will proceed to Burma on special service.

THE Sydney customs revenue from January to 30th November 1888 was £1,699,236 as against £1,790,539, being a falling off of £91,303.

AT present the time occupied by a message from the United Kingdom to any part of India, from handing-in to delivery, does not exceed an hour and a half.

THE new system of drill for the infantry of the British Army which has been for some months in preparation at the War Office was published from the Adjutant-General's Department on Saturday. Orders have been given for the adoption of the new system by Regulars, Militia, and Volunteers.

ADVICES from Melbourne inform us that a further outbreak of diphtheria has taken place at Inglewood. The Central Board of Health has been informed of two additional cases of a malignant character, and the local health officer strongly recommends the closing of the State school as a precautionary measure against the contagion spreading.

AN extraordinary scene took place in the Common Law Appeal Court on Dec. 19. A barrister persisted in addressing the Court on a case in which he was not professionally engaged. At length Lord Esher, the Master of the Rolls, ordered him to be removed. The ushers lifted him up and carried him out of Court. The unusual scene created much excitement in Court.

COLONEL SIR R. MURDOCH SMITH, Director of the Museum of Science and Art in Edinburgh, has laid before the Royal Scottish Geographical Society a history of the Indo-Persian Telegraphs, in the construction of which he played so important a part. He stated that twenty-one years ago, when the overland wire for Indo-European messages was proposed (which was completed in 1870), the expectation was that a message would eventually be got through in a period not exceeding three days!

THERE is quite a buzz in England, says *Public Opinion*, over the proposed introduction of small paper money. The feeling in favour of it seems to be rapidly growing. It is estimated by financial authorities that the annual loss on the circulation of our half sovereigns is about £22,000. If all the light coins were called in with every appliance for carrying out the swindle, and these were, of course, taken charge of by Inspector Conquest and his men. They include plates, engraving tools, and paper, as well as a number of notes representing a large amount of money. There is every reason to believe that the man in question has of late put a large amount of these spurious notes in circulation.

THE position of the British squadron, under Rear-Admiral Hon. E. Freemantle, which forms part of the fleet engaged in the suppression of the slave trade, is extremely humiliating. To this fleet England contributes six ships, Germany eight, and Portugal nine. The German squadron exceeds the British in average speed by more than two knots. It also exceeds the British in men and in guns. Our interests on the west coast of Africa, and of every other coast, are vastly more important than those of Germany or Portugal; and it is derogatory to our *prestige*, as the first naval Power in the world, to occupy a position of inferiority in this international fleet.

MAJOR BLUMENTHAL, an officer of the German Landwehr, has, on the suspicion of being a spy, been ordered to leave France within forty-eight hours. Suspicions were aroused, says the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, by his taking, under the assumed name of Baron de Jilly, a chalet near Conflans, not far from Paris. A lady, who was supposed to have taken a part of the chalet from him, turned out to have been a German military cadet. They both used to go wandering about with a perambulator. What seemed to be a sleeping baby was in reality a large doll that hid a photographic apparatus for taking views of the new forts and the positions commanding them. They were also enthusiastic pigeon fanciers, but some of their birds were trapped by suspicious neighbours and found to be carriers.

AT the American Institute Fair is being shown a novel type of launch, burning kerosine and with the boiler and engine at the stern of the boat. The method of firing the boiler is new. Instead of atomising the oil, as formerly, it is vaporised in a coil by heat, then driven out into the fire box and mixed with the air. The gas thus formed burns without smell or smoke, and does not foul the tubes or sides of the boilers. The generator is of 2 horse-power, its dimensions 12 inches wide, 12 inches deep, 24 inches high, and weight 150 lbs. It is made of Damascus steel and drawn brass tubes, tested to 600 lbs. hydraulic strain. Three to four minutes, it is said, is ample time to get up steam and a working pressure of 140 lbs. The hull has a fine entrance, well rounded bilges, and a long clear run. The wheel, well dipped, meets plenty of solid water. Length on deck, 28 feet 6 inches; beam, moulded 4 feet 6 inches; estimated speed, 6 knots an hour.

THE movement in various British colonies in favour of abolishing the privileges granted to foreign mail steamers in British colonial ports has come to a head, the *Manchester Guardian* states, in the presentation to the Queen by various colonial Chambers of Commerce praying for a withdrawal of the privileges in question as being unnecessary for postal purposes—they are not granted to British steamers carrying mails—hostile to free commercial competition and prejudicial to the interests of all other shipowners and merchants. The Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce set the ball rolling last year. Practically the privileges come to this, that local law does not apply to the steamers in question, the warrants of local courts do not run on board unless backed by the consul of the nationality of the vessel, and Customs and Harbour regulations do not apply to them in the same degree as to other vessels. The result is greatly enhanced prestige in the eyes of shippers, not to speak of some more tangible benefits, and consequently an advantageous position as compared with British vessels in the ordinary competition of trade.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN IN ROME.

ROME, JAN. 7.

The Marquis of Dufferin to-day had an audience of His Majesty King Humbert from whom he met with a most flattering reception. His Lordship, in presenting his credentials to His Majesty, said that he would devote himself to cementing he friendship between England and Italy.

His Majesty, in reply, said that the appointment by the British Government of a personage so eminent as His Lordship, was a fresh proof of the friendship which existed between the two countries.

THE MORIER AFFAIR.

BERLIN, JAN. 7.

The semi-official *Post* has withdrawn the accusation that Sir Robert Morier informed Marshal Bazaine of the Prussians having crossed the Moselle, and absolves him of all *mala fides* in the matter.

THE GUNBOAT SCHWALBE.

Advices from Bagamoyo state that the German gunboat Schwalbe which was ashore has been floated.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FROM SUAKIN.

SUAKIN, JAN, 7.

The whole of the staff, and the remainder of the Welsh Regiment, left here to-day for Cairo.

THE CRAWFORD COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, JAN. 8.

Mr. Inverarity closed the defence to-day, excepting some evidence connected with the last charge relating to the borrowing of money. He said, it was suggested that Mr. Crawford had given out promissory notes for the purpose of meeting those charges. He considered this so important, that he would ask for an adjournment to enable him to get the books of money-lenders.

The Court thought that the evidence of witnesses could be taken at any time.

Mr. Inverarity put in a letter from Mr. Lee-Warner to Mr. Crawford relating to the latter's Composition Deed with his creditors. Mr. Ommaney's letter to the Post-Master, asking him to detain letters of Hanmantraos, Kazi Abbas, and Caloude, were put in, and also some other documents.

Mr. Latham asked Mr. Inverarity to admit that Caloude was not called in the Hanmantrao case. Mr. Inverarity assented.

Mr. Latham said he proposed to call some evidence. He added that the authenticity of the documents produced by the Bhore mamlatdar had been questioned, and proposed to put in the original day-book.

Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Latham was only entitled to call evidence to contradict the witnesses for the defence, and was willing that Mr. Ommaney should be called for that purpose. Some further discussion here took place.

The Court was asked to rule whether Mr. Latham was entitled to call the evidence upon the question whether the interview between the Bhore Chief and Mr. Crawford took place on the up or down journey to Mahableshwar. The Court ruled against Mr. Latham on the point. As to the interview Mr. Crawford said he had with Phatak, the Court ruled that the evidence might be called.

Dada Phatak then deposed that he did not go to Mr. Crawford to arrange an interview with the Bhore Chief, nor did he accompany the Chief to Mr. Crawford's bungalow. Witness was cross-examined at considerable length.

Bodas, the Subordinate Judge, was then examined by Mr. Latham. The prosecution intend calling Mr. Nugent, Mr. Ommaney, and Mr. Pendse as witnesses.

Thathe and Shridhar were next examined, and the Court adjourned.

MILITARY TRANSPORT OVER INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 8.

The Committee about to meet to consider the question of Military Transport over the Indian Railways, will consist of Colonel Lemesurier, representative of the D. P. W.; Major Elles, representative of the Quartermaster General's Department; and Captain Field, the Assistant Accountant-General, Military Department.

EARTHQUAKES AT QUETTA.

Quetta, has of late, been the scene of several earthquakes, the first on the 28th ultimo being the worst. Since then there have been twenty-six distinct shocks. The native residents have been much alarmed, many leaving their houses to sleep out in the cold.

PUBLIC WORKS ACCOUNTS.

The Public Works Accounts Committee, under Mr. R. G. Macdonald, is likely to recommend several changes innovations, and reductions, and also likely to suggest much simplification in the present method of accounts. The Committee leave Allahabad for Bombay on Friday, where it probably remains one month; in all likelihood, Nagpur will also be visited.

THE SHROFF MARKED COINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

The answers of the local Governments to the letters of February 1887, discuss the question whether the [illegible] of the law in respect of the Shroff Mark[illegible] might now be enforced without inflicting any hardship on people, or causing any difficulties by necessitating the rejection of coins which people have been accustomed to look upon as good. The Governor-General has resolved that the existing system should continue for the present.

THE VICEROY'S STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

Lieutenant G. Brasier Creagh, 9th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed an extra Aide-de-Camp on the Viceroy's Staff.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 8.

Doubts having arisen as to whether a local body of the District Board, or Municipal Committee, may be considered to be a body corporate or otherwise who are entitled to hold Government Securities in the name of their office, the opinion of the Solicitor to the Government of India has been taken on the point. This officer says that, as regards the Municipalities of Bengal are concerned, there is no question, since the legislature has provided that the Municipal Commissioners shall have perpetual succession in the Punjab, North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, and in the Central Provinces, although the enactments regulate the constitution of Municipalities. They do not provide that they are to be bodies corporate, but they yet provide for the vesting in the Committee of Municipal funds, and their custody and disbursement, and therefore Government Securities may be purchased in the name of the chairman or other officer prescribed by the particular act governing the case. In doubtful cases at Madras or Bombay, they should be referred to the local Government Solicitors.

THE FIRE AT COCHIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 7.

Details have reached here of the terrible fire which laid waste the mercantile portion of the town of Cochin on Friday last. The fire broke out at 5-35 p.m. in a native craft lying moored off Muttoncherry, which on parting her cable, floated down the river with the strong ebb tide, setting fire to warehouses on route. The first warehouse that caught fire was Messrs. Aspinwall and Company's, then Messrs. Volkart Brothers. The craft finally settled down in front of Messrs. Pierce Leslie's jetty, and at 6-30 a tremendous fire was consuming large quantities of oil, fibre, coir yarn matting &c. All efforts to isolate the fire were in vain, as the heat produced was very great. Mr. Brunton's office and premises were also soon on fire, and several Moplah houses followed; the fire being spread by a strong sea-breeze, and it being impossible to get anywhere near the flames, the merchants could only look on and watch their premises destroyed. Until past seven o'clock it was thought Messrs. John Grieve and Company's premises would escape, but at last the flames swept across the road, and destroyed the last named merchants' premises. Some two thousand people were present, and appeared dreadfully frightened, but no lives were lost, though there were many narrow escapes. The premises of Messrs. Pierce Leslie and Company, and Messrs. Sparrow and Company, were the only commercial premises untouched.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 8.

The Bank of Madras has declared a dividend for the half-year ending 31st December at the rate of eight per cent. per annum.

THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

The Maharajah of Mysore, accompanied by the Ranee and the Dewan, leave Bangalore for Madras on Thursday.

RETIREMENT OF THE HON'BLE MR MASTER.

By the retirement of the Hon. C. G. Master C.S., C.S.I., to-day, the last member of Mr. Grant Duff's government disappears from Madras.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 7.

The P. and O. Coy.'s steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here yesterday morning, one day before due date.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 7.

The City Line steamer City of Carthage arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here yesterday afternoon.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall arrived here from Kurrachee yesterday afternoon.

HONGKONG, JAN. 8.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Poseidon, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 8.

The Italian steamer Stura left here for Bombay to-day.

COLOMBO, JAN. 8.

H. M. S. Tamar, sailed for Trincomalee.

The Mail steamer Rome, from Aden arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats dull.

Good Fair Dhollera	4⅝

The manchester market has heen firm.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¾
3 per cent. French Rentes	82½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66⅝
4½ per cent. „	70¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¼
Bar Silver	42 11-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JANUARY 8.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, Interrupted. *Via* Turkey perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, Interrupted. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius Mail closes at Aden at noon on Friday the 11th.

Teheran lines interrupted between Shiraz and Ispahan.

Mails for Persian Gulf closes at 3-30 p.m., on Thursday the 10th instant.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JAN. 7.

10 p.m.	76·7

TUESDAY, JAN. 8.

6 a.m.	72·8
10 a.m.	79·3
2 p.m.	87·1
4 p.m.	84·8

A STEAMER ASHORE

ON Monday last the chief and second mates and the whole of the crew of the County of Bute, which ran ashore off Verawul on the night of the 29th ult., arrived in Bombay by the steam-ship Bushire. The County of Bute, which had been working up the west coast of India, started on her last voyage from Bourbon for Muscat to load. She ran ashore about 8 p. m. on the 29th ult., three miles north-west of Verawul, struck the coast, and became water-logged. The captain and the two mates were the only Europeans on board, the carpenter was a Chinaman, while all the rest of the crew were natives. They encamped on the beach, and after landing the stores, lived there in tents. The captain alone remains near the vessel, under the orders of the owners, a merchant of Calcutta.

THE VAITURNA RELIEF FUND.

A MEETING of the Vaiturna Relief Fund Committee was held last evening at the office of Sir Henry Morland, Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, to consider what measures should be adopted for the relief of the relatives of those who perished. Sir Henry Morland presided, and there were present Messrs. Grattan Geary, H. Curwen, J. Marshall, Mr. Moir, of Messrs. Shepherd and Company, the owners of the Vaiturna, Captain J. B. Mackay, and Mr. Vundravundas Purshotumdas.

The chairman stated that Captain Mackay had consented to act as honorary secretary to the Committee, and that he had requested the under-mentioned gentlemen to serve thereon:—Messrs. John Marshall, W. J. Best, Grattan Geary, H. Curwen, Javerilal U. Yajnik, the Hon. R. M. Sayani, Messrs. Fazulbhoy Visram, Hajeebhey Lalljee, Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpall, Goverdhundas Khatao Makanjee, Vundrawundas Purshotumdas, Damodhardas Thackersey Mooljee, Vurjewundas Madhavdas, Hajee Ismail, Hajee Cassum Joosub, and K. N. Kabrajee. The following names were added to the above:—Colonel W. H. Wilson, Messrs. Alfred Keyser, Chattoorbhooj Morarjee, Khimjee, Jiwa, Cursondas Valabhdas, Jumnadas Nursey Khatau, Jairam Sewjee, Currimbhoy Ibrahimbhoy, Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Lilladhur Shamjee Jadowjee, and Munsookram Surajram.

The chairman suggested that the Committee should ask the Political Agents in Cutch and Kathiawar to give all the necessary information.

Mr. Marshall stated that very careful enquiries were made by him, and the Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam seemed to show that there was no absolute destitution among the relations of those who perished. The Chamber of Commerce, he might say, would have subscribed largely if they saw there was a necessity to do so. But they found on enquiry that no distress or destitution had resulted. Most of the passengers belonged to various native States. The families of the crew would be most in need of assistance. Before they went to the public, they ought to ascertain whether any real distress prevailed. Sir Henry's suggestion to go to the Political Agents for information was, Mr. Marshall thought, a good one.

It was then resolved to address the Political Agents of Cutch and Kattiawar, and enquire whether the loss of the Vaiturna, with so many passengers on board, had resulted in distress to the relatives of those who perished; and to request them to furnish information regarding their names, numbers, sex, &c. Messrs. Shepherd and Company were also to be requested to furnish information regarding the relatives of the crew, and those of the passengers residing at Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

Mr. Geary, in answer to the chairman, said that the subscriptions collected amounted to Rs. 1,850, and that offers had been made of Rs. 1,200 by H. H. the Gaekwar, of Rs. 100 by His Excellency the Governor, and Rs. 250 by Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

It was resolved to defer further proceedings until the required information had been received.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AN addition has been made to the magnificent buildings which have recently been erected in Rampart Row by the offices of the Standard Life Assurance Company, next door to the premises occupied by the *Bombay Gazette* Office. The Bombay Branch of the Company was opened in the year 1876 in a small and unpretentious building opposite Watson's Hotel. But the fast increasing business done by them necessitated the removal of the office to a more commodious building, and it may be regarded as a proof of the stability and prosperity of the company that within twelve years of its establishment in this city it has been able to build a house of its own. The front view of the building is pretty, with its pillars of polished granite, its little balconies, and the tasteful carving which it displays. Among the ornamentation may be mentioned a number of medallions with the figure of Atlas bearing the world on his shoulders, and at the top is to be seen a very well executed design of the parable of the ten virgins, which is a very creditable handiwork of a student of the Bombay School of Art. The building is of white stone, is three storeys high, and is constructed under the supervision of the well-known firm of Messrs. Gostling, Morris, and Ashdown, Architects and Engineers. The ground floor and the first storey are occupied by Messrs. King, King and Company; the second floor by Messrs. Craigie, Linch, and Owen, Solicitors, and the third by the offices of the Standard Company. The whole building is very well lighted and ventilated, and from the top floor may be seen a charming view of the Back Bay and Malabar Hill on the one hand, and of the greater portion of the Fort on the other. Half of the third floor, facing the road, is devoted to the company's offices, including the Secretary and Assistant Secretary's rooms, and a waiting-room. All the woodwork and general furnishings of the office have been executed by Mr. McKenzie, of the Byculla Saw Mills. The remaining half of the floor to the west is reserved for the residence of the Secretary, which is very nicely furnished by Mr. Wimbridge of the Art Work Manufactory. A fine broad verandah runs round that portion of the edifice. The servants' quarters and kitchen are situated at one end on the top, and they are reached by a back-stairs, which goes down to the floor. The offices form a suitable companion to the pile of buildings standing in its vicinity.

THE BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Bewildered Manchester Man" has all my sympathies in his indignation at the extraordinary practice which prevails in this city between European import houses and the Bhattia dealers. The former are, doubtless, placed in a deplorable position, and it is a great pity that the local Chamber of Commerce should continue to ignore such a foolish arrangement, *viz.*, that the importing houses are not to sell to Marwarries unless through the Bhattia, while the latter is at perfect liberty to mind his own business as best he can, leaving the importing firm in the lurch should it be for his advantage to do so. Now, sir, is not such an arrangement preposterous on the very face of it? And yet it is strange that our advocates of free trade tolerate it without demur! It could not be that an Englishman's sense of fair play would not resent such a one-sided proposal; but it appears that the firms concerned will not act in concert in such matters for fear of exciting the Bhattias, and thereby running the risk of losing their Indent business. I think it is not yet too late, and, if a strong representation be made to the Chamber by a body of influential firms, I have little doubt that something could be done to save the European houses from the ignominy of being led by the nose by the Bhattia dealers. Unless some such joint action is taken, I fear these natives will continue to have the whip-hand over the Europeans.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, Jan. 7. H. F. D.

A ROBBERY CASE.

MR. COOPER yesterday further heard the case in which two soldiers of the Marine Battalion, Sheik Ahmed Mugdubux and Shaik Abdoola Shaik Sonoo, were charged by Superintendent MacDermott, with robbing a labourer of six annas, and with assaulting a woman, who was with the latter, on the night of the 19th December.

Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. D'Souza defended the second prisoner.

The Magistrate framed further charges of theft against the prisoners. In defence, it was urged that the case was a false one. Mr. D'Souza asked the Court not to treat the case as a serious one, and attempted to show that the charge was false, and had been magnified by the police.

Mr. Cooper, the Magistrate, reserved his decision until this morning.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, beetles, insects, jack-rabbits, sparrows, gophers. At chemists and druggists.

"BUCHU-PAIBA."

Quick, complete cure, for all annoying Kidney Diseases. At chemists and druggists.—Cooper, Madon & Co. (Limited), Sole Agents, Bombay.

JOTTINGS FROM SURAT.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAN. 7.

THIS ancient city has very little to note on the New Year's Day, but the social conference held at the close of the last year is worth noticing, and we hope this city will be the place of many such annual gatherings. The idea of holding a social conference independently of the Political Congress first struck the Hon. Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and it was readily taken up by Munshi Hargovind Dayal, M.A., Government Pleader, Lucknow, and the first conference of the Chitraguptavanshi Kayasths was held on the 16th and 17th November 1887, and it is much gratifying that it has become an annual gathering, the second gathering being held this year at Allahabad only a few months ago. The idea of holding a social conference for the amelioration of the Anavla Brahmins is due to the wellknown Desai Harakai Bapubhai of Gandevi, who, during the past few months, travelled from place to place and explained the object of his visit to those places to his caste-people, and obtained signatures and got consent of many members of his caste on the reforms proposed by him before he held this meeting. The meeting that was held on the 30th and 31st December last at his Rughnathpura residence was attended by a large number, many of whom had come from a long distance. I need not at present touch the resolutions of the meeting in this newsletter, but reserve them for some other time. However, I would urge the Kayasth community of Surat to follow the examples of their Lucknow brothers, and request them to do some *real* work rather than to make *empty* talks on social reform now and then.

In honour of the New Year's Day the Parsee social dinner was given, when several toasts were proposed and responded to with short speechification and the meeting dispersed at a late hour. Mr. Manchersha Palanji Kaikobad was voted to the chair. He deserves the best thanks of the rising genertion, particularly of the student world, for his earnest interest in every good movement and readily joining it. In his capacity as a head-master of the mission school, he has proved a very able and useful instructor to many who had an occasion to learn under him, and there is a general complaint that his services are not amply rewarded in the recent promotions made in the mission school.

The annual religious fair, popularly known as *Kuvani Jatra*, was held this year on the 13th and 14th of Magsar Vad (30th and 31st December) in a small village Mera, in the Orpad district. This fair attracts thirty to forty thousand people from various parts of Gujarat, and even Bombay, to perform the *pinda* ceremony. After the ceremony is over, all the *pindas* (small balls of rice flour) are thrown in that holy well, and hence it is called *Kuvani Jatra*, meaning the pilgrimage of the well. A local paper makes several complaints, among which it is noticed that there is such a serious want of water that it, like the other articles of food, is sold, and we hope the authorities will soon remedy the complaints.

During the Christmas vacation many of the officers had gone in the district, while many of the subordinate Judges and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai had come here to enjoy their holidays in their native town. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nanabhai has borne the shock with great fortitude, and has left this for Bombay. His Holiness Shri Devakinandna Charya paid a flying visit to this place, when a large number of influential Hindu gentlemen, including Rao Bahadur Jugjiwandasji Khusaldasji, Deputy Collector and Honorary Magistrate, and Rao Saheb Umedram Mitharam Diwanji, Honorary Magistrate, had assembled at the station to receive him. Among the visitors to Bombay to wish Godspeed to the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood from this place were Rao Bahadur Mukundrai Maniraj and Rao Saheb Kelabhai Lallubhai, both of whom have returned.

Many of your readers will be glad to hear that one of the gentleman who his going to Europe to attend the ensuing Oriental Congress, is Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave, B.A., Superintendent of E. T. Boarding School, and his expenses are to be defrayed by the Junagadh and other Kathiawar States. The other Gujarati who is to grace the Congress is R. B. H. H. Dhrav, B.A., LL.B., from the Baroda State.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS AT HUBLI.

A CORRESPONDENT, signing himself "Spectator," writes to us as follows:—You might have, by this time, received communications regarding the tour of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in the Kanarese districts. I intend to give an account of what took place after His Excellency's departure from Hubli. The advent of the New Year was celebrated by the distribution of prizes to the boys and girls of the Municipal schools of Hubli. The prize distribution ceremony was an occasion of great rejoicing in the town of Hubli. The prizes were distributed in the special *mandap* erected for the reception of His Excellency, and the object of the Municipality in selecting the *mantap* was to pay their humble respects to His Excellency, who, as you are well aware, is a distinguished educationalist. The grandeur of the *mantap* may be more easily conceived than described. The members of the Municipal Corporation spared neither money nor trouble to make the *mantap* worthy of the occasion and the dignity of the town. The leading inhabitants of Hubli of all denominations and the native Civil officers were present. Mr. Wiltshire, the Assistant Collector in charge of the Taluka, and Mrs. Wiltshire, were specially invited to honor the occasion with their presence. They came from Dharwar by the evening train. When they alighted from the carriage, near the entrance of the *mandap*, the boys and girls of the Municipal schools, about 1,500, saluted them. Mr. and Mrs. Wiltshire entered the *mandap* amidst cheers, and took their seats on the platform. All being seated, Rao Saheb Rodda, Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar, gave in a clear voice a full and detailed account of the progress of education in the schools at Hubli and remarked on the general satisfactory condition of the schools and exhorted the members of the Municipal Corporation to greater exertions. Mr. Rodda's speech was followed by the recitations of girls who, to their credit be it said, sang melodiously poems specially composed for the occasion. One girl made an excellent speech in Kanarese in connection with female education, which met with the approbation of the whole audience Mrs. Wiltshire distributed very handsome *cholkhans* to girls and Mr. Wiltshire, books to boys.

After the distribution of the prizes, Mr. Wiltshire in an eloquent manner made the following speech:—Mr. Rodda, Mr. Subarao, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It has given Mrs. Wiltshire and myself great pleasure to come here to-day and distribute the prizes to the succesful boys and girls at your school examinations. To see so many bright faces around us and to distribute rewards to some as an incentive to all to greater or more successful exertions next year, is a very happy and delightful way of commencing this New Year, 1889. Yesterday, gentlemen, we had the pleasure of listening to an accomplished orator, His Exellency Lord Reay, who, besides being an orator, is also a very great authority on all educational matters. His Excellency gave us advice which, I am sure, gentlemen, we shall all take to heart and carry out. As regards technical education, we have a practical school at our very doors. The railway workshop receives apprentices at a premium, I am told, of Rs. 30 each. Could not we, Municipal Commissioners, give one scholarship a year to the pupil who shows marked aptitude for mechanical engineering. This at least would be a beginning, and in every undertaking the first step is the most difficult. In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me, on behalf of Mrs. Wiltshire and myself, to thank you again for the pleasure you have given us. We wish every prosperity to the Hubli schools and a happy New Year, gentlemen, to each and every one of you."

Rao Bahadur Subararo Byahatti, the energetic President of the Hubli Municipality, whose preparations for the reception of His Excellency, were so admirable as to bear testimony to his exertions, gave the substance in Kanarese of Mr. Wiltshire's speech. Rao Bahadur deserves every praise for his excellent arrangements. A very hearty vote of thanks to the president and the distribution of *pan supari*, *attar*, and flowers terminated the proceedings. Mr. and Mrs. Wiltshire left the *mandap* amidst loud and prolonged cheers, and every one of the gentlemen that assembled there went home quite pleased with what they saw and heard.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Since the passing of the City of Bombay Municipal Act the owners of the properties in Bombay who are unacquainted with the English language are put to great inconvenience and trouble in consequence of their not getting a Gujarathi translation of the Act. Whenever they have to refer to the same they have always to engage the services of a person well acquainted with English. Enquiries were made for a translation in Gujarathi of the Act at the Collector's Office and the Secretariat, but not a single copy could be had there, and the Central Press authorities have none in their hands. Will not the Government of Bombay be so good as to cause the Act to be printed in Gujarathi and to keep ready for sale at the Government Book Depot at a certain price to be fixed by the Government. If this is done, a great boon would be conferred upon persons ignorant of the English language.—Yours, &c.,

GUJARATHI.

BROAD vs. NARROW GAUGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to a small para. which appeared in one of your recent issues *in re* the conversion of the Wadhwan-Veramgaum broad gauge Railway into a metre gauge one, I would bring back to the memory of your readers a letter from me published in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette* some four years ago, indicating the necessity of so modifying the present gauges of the B. B. and C. I. and the R.-M. Railways as to adapt them to the varied requirements of traffic brought to the several parts of the two (now) amalgamated systems and to the adjacent Kathiawar Railways. It is a matter for congratulation that the authorities are gradually awakening to the necessity of following on the lines of suggestions thrown out in that letter. The necessity seems greater now than before, as the province of Kathiawar is being intersected with narrow gauge lines, with their terminus at Wadhwan. It will not be, I trust, out of place to reproduce portions of my letter herein below:—"*Apropos* the question of the amalgamation of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway with the B. B. & C. I. Railway and the battle of the gauges that is raging so high at present, I beg to submit the following few suggestions for those concerned. I may here state that some of these suggestions may have already been anticipated by the authorities, but I think they have not seen the light of public criticism yet. First, to obviate the delay which is at present necessarily caused in transhipment at Sabarmati let a mixed gauge be laid between Sabarmati and Bombay; only a third rail to form the narrow gauge will suffice, or a line of two rails would be required to do this. * * *

"Some imagine that there will be some difficulty regarding the platforms on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, but as the narrow gauge will be used (as it should be) for *goods* traffic only, there need be no very great difficulty about this, as only a few yards of extension of the broad gauge platforms, to suit the height [of the floor] of narrow gauge wagons, will quite meet the requirements of loading and unloading. Also all the broad gauge platforms need not be extended, but only those of stations having a goods traffic with narrow gauge lines (either the Bhavnagar-Gondal or the Rajputana Railways), and this is not difficult to determine, as past years' experience in the interchange of traffic will assist. The laying down of a mixed gauge will thus enable all narrow gauge trains to run through to Bombay—the trains not only of the R.-M. Railway, but of the Bhavnagar-Gondal line, as I shall presently show this could be conveniently effected. Another advantage that will accrue to the B. B. and C. I. Railway itself will be their being enabled to work away all their own small local sundry traffic in narrow gauge wagons from their own stations, and thus economize a good deal of running of broad gauge wagons underloaded. As the narrow gauge wagons would be able just to meet all requirements for what is called "road and tranship goods." The B. B. and C. I. Railway should, therefore, have narrow gauge wagons of its own, or borrow them of the R.-M. Railway, which is feasible under an amalgamated system. The details regarding haulage charges, &c., of such wagons can be settled without much difficulty. * * * *

"In this para. I referred to the question of only goods platforms being extended. The working of passenger traffic may remain as it is at present, viz., the R.-M. Railway passengers to change trains at Ahmedabad, as at present. Even where two broad gauge lines meet at a junction, as at Raichore (the G. I. P. and Madras Railway Junction), passengers have to change trains, and this is not so difficult or inconvenient as in the case of goods traffic. Now about the lines between Wadhwan and Sabarmati, I would propose the broad gauge line between these points being taken up altogether, and only a narrow gauge line being laid. The Bhavnagar-Gondal Railway wagons can then run through to Bombay and on the R.-M. Railway via Sabarmati. The passenger traffic may be arranged at Wadhwan, as it is at present done at Ahmedabad for the R.-M. Railway. Much of the traffic on the section between Ahmedabad and that brought on it from the B.-G. Railway consists of cotton and salt. * * * *

"A narrow gauge between Wadhwan and Sabarmati will also obviate the necessity of constructing a narrow gauge line between Mehsana and Wadhwan to obtain through running on the Bhavnagar-Gondal and the R.-M. Railways."

The proposals herein made are now the only possible ones to remedy the fatal mistake made of having a narrow gauge line (the R.-M. Railway) between a number of broad gauge railways.

Lahore, Jan, 4. M. M. MURZBAN.

THE FATAL EXPLOSION OF GAS.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday at the Government Telegraph Office, Esplanade, by the Coroner into the circumstances connected with the death of Amroota Rama, a labourer, who was burnt on Sunday by the explosion of gas and died from its effects on the same day at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Executive Engineer at the Presidency, said:—The Government Telegraph Office on the Esplanade is in his charge. The gas fittings of the building were put in by the Gas Company. Witness heard on Monday that an explosion of gas had taken place in the closet on the ground floor, and he went to the Telegraph Office about 9 a. m. On examination of the premises he perceived a strong smell which appeared to him to be coal gas in the ground floor closet. In order to allow the gas to escape, he caused an opening to be made in the upper floor. This had the desired effect of allowing the gas to escape. He and his subordinates were preparing to make further enquiries as to whether the leakage was really in the gas pipe, when Mr. Penny, of the Gas Company, who had caused a careful examination of the pipes to be made, informed him that he had noticed a crack in the pipe, and was satisfied that the gas which had escaped above the tank was coal-gas. Witness could not himself see the crack in the pipe on account of the darkness. The gas is cut off for the persent, and no danger can now occur on this account. It was impossible to detect sewer gas in the closet while coal-gas is escaping on the premises. Although the gas has been cut off, a small quantity which had accumulated in the pipes is still escaping. The removal of the closet pipes to the outside of the building is intended to prevent the possibility of sewer air escaping in the building. He had received no complaints since he had placed the closet pipes outside the buildings. Complaints were previously made, and both because they were made and because he saw the propriety of placing them outside the building he asked the sanction of Government to make the change.

Mr. Louis Penny, the Engineer of the Bombay Gas Works, said that the gas fittings in the Government Telegraph Office were put in by the Bombay Gas Company; but before he took charge of the works, no complaint had been received by him of defective gas fittings in the buildding. He went to the Telegraph Office at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, having heard of the explosion. He found his men disconnecting the gas pipe where the gas enters the building, but made no examination of the premises then. He then returned at 2 o'clock in the afternoon with his foreman gas-fitter and two fitters. They went up on the top of the ground floor tank. The tank itself is about 8 feet by 4 feet, and the room is about 18 feet high. The foreman came down and said there was a gas pipe leading to a disused bracket in which there was a slit through which gas would escape before the connection was cut. There was no ventilation in the room above the water-tank, and if gas escaped in that confined space, it would accumulate and become explosive if a light was applied. Witness had not himself examined the slit, but no more gas is escaping there now. It is perfectly safe for workmen to go up so far as coal-gas is concerned. If the room had been ventilated at a higher level, the explosion of Sunday could not have taken place.

Pallonjee Eduljee, the Plumber who sent labourers, including the deceased, to repair the water-tank, and Superintendent McDermott were then examined.

Mr. John Hyde, Telegraph-Master in the Central Office, Bombay, said he had sometimes found the closet referred to very offensive, and as the gas used to come into the office, he had frequently got the office sweeper to clean it. The smell which he perceived was always that of sewer-gas.

Mr. John Wallace, a Civil Engineer, said on Monday afternoon he went to the Government Telegraph office and there found Mr. Penny and Mr. Murzban examining the ground floor water-tank on the north and looking for a leak in a gas pipe. After examination together he proposed to bring an air pipe and test the pipes within the building by air pressure, so that any leak might be discovered. They appointed to meet that morning, but in the interval he received notice from Mr. Penny that the fault had been discovered in a gas-pipe sufficient to account for the explosion. He therefore proposed to abandon the experiment. Witness had heard the evidence of the previous witnesses, and he was of opinion that coal-gas accumulated above the water cistern and there formed an explosive mixture with the atmospheric air. He never knew sewer-gas to be sufficiently free from carbonic acid to explode on coming in contact with flame.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict:—"That the death of Amroota Rama was caused by burns which he received by the accidental explosion of coal-gas in the Central Government Telegraph Office."

MR. LEE-WARNER ON CRITICISM.

AT the Framji Cowasji Institute, yesterday, a very able and interesting address was delivered by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, M.A., C.S., on "The Duties and Responsibilities of Criticism." This was the first of a series of lectures which are to be principally addressed to educated natives. The hall and gallery were filled to overflowing, and many late-comers had to go away for want of even standing-room. The assemblage included many natives, and several European ladies and gentlemen of note. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott. The chairman having briefly introduced the lecturer to the audience,

Mr. Lee-Warner, who on rising, was greeted with cheers, said:—"The Power and Responsibility of Public Criticism," a special appropriateness to the conditions of Bombay society; and since a Free Press was the principal organ of modern criticism he devoted some attention to a comparison of the typographical publication with the scenic and forensic publication. Scenic publication had the advantage of giving the critic a direct avenue to the eye as well as to the ear of his audience, of careful preparation of his criticism, and of the delivery of it with effective accessories of stage management. But the necessities of the stage limited the publication to large cities, leaving the rural population untouched, while the temptation to please the pleasure-loving patrons of the stage led to degeneration of the drama. In Denmark the danger was so well understood that the Royal Theatre at Copenhagen inscribed over the drop scene the words "Not only for enjoyment." The forensic publication not being tied down to a theatre was far more accessible to the whole population, and could carry its critical warfare into all parts of the kingdom. Even the freedom of the speaker enabled him to work with greater effect on his audience and excite their enthusiasm. The tendency of powerful speakers was to exaggerate, and the art of rhetoric had really lost power over an audience by the influence of its rival, the press. A speaker dare not exaggerate when on the morrow his words would be read in the paper and subjected to mature and deliberate criticism. Practically the typographical publication had asserted its pre-eminence over the stage or the form as a vehicle for criticism. The lecturer then dwelt on the powerful influence of literature over the course of the world's history, quoting examples. He next proceeded to examine the power of a critical press as illustrated by the victory over opposition, quoting the remark of Dr. Theophraste Renandot that "newspapers are a merchandise of which it is vain to impede the trade. They are like torrents that swell by resistance." The history of the Free Press in England was reviewed in its successive stages of conflict with the censorship removed in 1695, with the stamp duties which were abolished in 1855, and with the excise duty on paper removed in 1861. The birth of a Free Press in the growth of the English people as opposed to mere dynastic or class revolutions was traced, and it was pointed out that even America restricted a Free Press in 1861, that most nations had practical methods of curbing it, while in England reliance was placed on the self-acting restraints and responsibility of criticism which condemned itself if it was not reasonable and moderate, and therefore needed neither duelling nor censors to keep it in order.

The power of effective criticism depended upon its proper value. Statesmen were not expected to abdicate in favour of public criticism, and would not be guided by it unless critics took up a position behind four-sided truth, practical sense, honesty, and moderation. The lecturer devoted himself to a consideration of this "quadrilateral." In dealing with four-sided truth Mr. Lee-Warner observed that, with all reverence for a law of nature or a universal law, responsible rulers so rarely contravened it, that criticism would be silent if it had no other weapon but an appeal to such a law. He illustrated his contention that the critic must bring all parts into his focus by showing how the natural law in favour of charity to the poor was modified by social institutions, so that charity in England was best served by refusing an alms to a casual pauper. It was in the domain of political criticism that the critic must invariably look at social, religious, moral, and physical conditions. The atmosphere or spirit that was breathed and embodied in political institutions was the spirit that pervaded national life. One Bombay critic, the *Spectator*, had already grasped the fundamental truth. Beginning with the childhood of the English nation as the cradle of its political institutions Mr. Lee-Warner showed how the child's relations with his father, his mother, his sisters, and his servants made for freedom, how his religion also inspired the same ideas, how Tom Brown's school-days gave a true picture of school life, and how in the parish and in the town the formation of clubs, freedom of worship, and the ordinary social life of the people impressed on the growing Englishman the idea of a community, of equality, and of liberty. The character and position of literature was then explained as the manifestation of the same free spirit in prose or poetry. Mr. Lee-Warner argued that literature was not a creative, but a diffusive power, and that the work of English poets in particular was to flash the beacon lights of fresh ideas from politics and society to literature, thus giving them an ever-widening circle of publicity in the most attractive form. Finally, the effect of physical geography on Englishmen as producing a love of liberty, a freedom from panic, a spirit of compromise, with a roughness of island manners, was discussed. This part of the speech was thus summed up by the speaker:—"And now let me briefly recapitulate what I have urged about four-sided criticism and apply the gist of it. If you admire any English characteristic and desire to introduce the political form which embodied it into this country: if you seek to apply to the constitution or the institutions which surround you a measure of English criticism, selecting your tests and criteria from the arsenal of English literature or of English party warfare, then you must study the separate parts of the whole of the portions of social organism. Mark how British ideas of liberty, of representation, or equality lie deeply rooted in the national life at home, in the school, in the parish, and in the town: how liberty of conscience and freedom of worship pervade the religious systems: and how the relations of young and old, of sex and sex, of rich and poor, are governed by the same spirit which is breathed into the political institutions, and how they promote a capacity for organisation and a spirit of compromise. Then if you desire to appropriate the fruit of the national spirit, study the methods of its propagation and culture. Ask yourselves why great Rome produced such a different system of provincial administrators. I seek for an explanation in the atmosphere of stern parental authority, pride of exclusive, citizenship, espionage, and slavery, that entered into the Roman houshold and the gladiatorial shows that disgraced the capital. I have taken you step by step through the life of the typical Englishman, and it is on these details that the critic of political forms must fix his mind. So, first the perfect separate forms were made the portions of mankind: and after this occurred the combination of the same." The lecturer then proceeded to deal with the second canon of sound criticism, practical sense, observing that constitutions are not made, but grow, referring to certain incidents in the French Revolution, dwelling on the distinction between reform and revolution, and holding up the sacred ship of Athens as a type of constitutional progress.

The third essential was honesty, and Mr. Lee-Warner gave a full account of the way in which Rome exerted her power of imperial criticism over the provincial administration. Twenty-seven Governors are mention-in Tacitus Annals and Pliny's Letters as having been tried—a result due rather to hopes of corrupt profit than of concern for the Provinces. Verus's chief fault lay in his love of art which was a bad investment of a Roman who was to be tried. An interesting account of Rome's procurators, the great slave-born creatures employed by the Emperors as spies on the legates was given, and the instances of Licinus, Pallos, Narcissus, Polybius, and Isilus were cited. In contrast with the extreme readiness of Rome to criticise its governors was the popular complaint that the English Parliament did not do its duty by India. Mr. Lee-Warner pointed out the need for caution where honest criticism was essential, and entered into the danger of criticism as a branch of party politics. Full knowledge was requisite for honest criticism, and even philosophers and historians were unable to supply it. Buckle's statement attributing the distinctive institutions of India to the oxygenous character of rice, and Quintus Curtius's account of India were quoted as instances of erroneous information about India. Mr. Lee-Warner was of opinion that the task of criticising Indian administration must be divided: England working up the raw material of criticism which the peoples of India must supply. This would give to India a powerful voice in the future of the country. England, he thought, would readily discover the taint in any dishonest criticism, and if to India was left the responsible function of supplying the material for England's criticism of the Indian administrations, surely it gave to Indian criticism a power and a responsible task of the highest magnitude. Mr. Lee-Warner advised Indian critics to beware of ambition. "The voice of India which Englishmen want to hear is not the monopoly of a few individuals, a few societies, however excellent in themselves, or a few newspapers. It is a sound of many waters poured out not only in the forum, but in the national literature, in the theatre, in the country's arts and amusements, in your religions, in your home circles, and in the ordinary meetings of men with their neighbours as well as in their extraordinary gatherings. There is not one responsible organ of public opinion even in a single period in England, and Englishmen will only be surprised and sceptical to learn that in a country of many creeds and many races into which a foreign literature has wafted ideas of representation from a Christian land, there exists a marvellous solidarity and capacity for expressing the common opinion of over 200 millions of men and women, which a small town of England has never achieved for its diminutive community. Honesty is the best policy in criticism as in all other dealings, and the power of Indian criticism will lie, not in bulk or presumption, but in truth and honesty, in its faithful representation of the views of those on whose behalf it is expressed, and in the visible application of the views enunciated to the life of the people in those spheres where their relations with their neighbours are wholly regulated by themselves." The fourth canon of criticism was moderation of expression as well as moderation of aim. The Frondeur's pamphleteers were the prelude to the reign of the monarch who preached the doctrine "*l'etat c'est moi.*" The critic who wrote had no need of the scenic Cothurus or the forensic hyperbole. Mr. Lee-Warner illustrated from history the truth of the doctrine that the most lasting victories were built on the conversion and not on the violent conquest of opponents.

In concluding his speech the lecturer dwelt on the novel work which the critics of India had before them and the need for marshalling their forces according to the best principles of critical strategy. No one should depreciate the power of Indian criticism if only it entrenched itself behind the quadrilateral of truth, moderation of aim and of tone, and honesty. "I am as bewildered as any one in this room can be," observed Mr. Lee-Warner, "by attempting to draw even a mental picture of India's evolution and of the strange fusion of England's Christian civilisation, bearing its message of liberty and representation, with the stereotyped institutions of India. Will the streams coalesce after a brief struggle as the waters of the Rhone and the Arve when their distinct streams have wrestled with each other, rushed over cascades, and opposed the common enemy of rock and obstruction: or, like the new English school, hospital, and railway, for which the vast store-house of architectural creation in Bijapur afforded no domicile, since they entered not into the projects of its Titan architects, will the British institutions be left incongruous outside the Indian fortress? Can the distinctive feature of England's moral and political growth find a place in the Indian household, in its literature, in its religion?" Mr. Lee-Warner then appealed to history as the custodian of the only key which could open the portals of life's great emergencies and problems, arguing that, whatever might be the complexities or special peculiarities of the problem of India's evolution, one great law would govern the result—a law against which critics would vainly contest. "The main principle which underlies that law is one of gradual and simultaneous progress, a principle of uniform moral, social, and political enfranchisement, which is as much a—part of the political as it is of the natural law. India's critics and India's reformers must follow the advice of the Poet Laureate:—

Not clinging to some ancient saw:
 Not mastered by some modern term:
 Not swift nor slow to change, but firm
And in its season bring the law.
For Nature also cold and warm;
 And moist and dry, devising long,
 Thro' many agents making strong,
Matures the individual form.

The lecturer having resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged cheering, the Hon. K. T. Telang proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Lee-Warner for the extremely able address to which, Mr. Telang said, the meeting had the pleasure of listening that evening. (Applause.) It was an address which was most suggestive, and would provide food for reflection for them all for many days to come. (Hear hear.) He hoped all those who had heard the lecture would make a note of the various points upon which Mr. Lee-Warner had dwelt. There were some points in it on which some of them might differ from him—(applause)—but which, he was sure, whether they differed from him or not, they would all agree in thinking had been placed before them with such ability and wealth of illustrations, and with so many strong and reasonable arguments for consideration, that whatever the conclusions they might arrive at, they would all profit by their study. (Loud applause.)

The vote was carried by acclamation.

The chairman said that before the meeting separated he would just like to say a word, and that was that he was delighted to see the large number that had assembled that evening. (Applause.) The lecture they had heard was of a very high standard of excellence, and the chairman promised the meeting that the succeeding lectures would also be found to reach the same high standard. He was, therefore, sure that an equally large number would attend at every one of those lectures. (Applause.)

The meeting then dissolved.

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

The allegations against Sir Robert Morier, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, of having in 1870 furnished Marshal Bazaine with information concerning the movements of the Germans, were made in the *Cologne Gazette* three weeks ago. Telegraphing on the 16th December, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says:—

It is a remarkable fact that from time to time the semi-official German Press shows a stubborn tendency to gird at Sir Robert Morier, Her Majesty's Ambassador at St. Petersburg. Thus, to quote only a few instances, when Lord Ampthill died, and there arose a rumour that his successor was to be his colleague at Madrid, some of the semi-official organs here at once began to protest against this prospective appointment of a man who was declared to be anything but friendly to Germany. It was well known, or at least accepted as a fact, that Sir Robert Morier stood in high personal favour with the then Crown Prince and Princess, who represented the English influence at this Court, and it was currently reported at the time that in certain other high places objection was taken to the return to Berlin of a diplomatist (he had been here before, as an attache) who was suspected of having turned his confidential relations to the Crown Prince and Princess to account in a manner that rendered his reappearance here undesirable to the Government.

Again, last winter, when the sensation of the day was the question of the forged Bismarckian despatches about Bulgaria, every one was surprised, and no one doubtless more so than the English Ambassador at St. Petersburg to find the semi-official *Post* making a solemn endeavour to connect Sir Robert Morier's name with the anti-German intrigues, of which the impudent falsifications referred to were the result. This was audacious enough, not to say malicious, if such a charge was lightly made; but its gravity is now thrown into the shade by a Berlin communication to the *Cologne Gazette*, which has every appearance of having been derived from official sources, as its substance will show. After alluding to Sir Robert Morier's transference from Madrid to St. Petersburg and the objections that were taken to his coming to Berlin, the writer of the communication in question thus proceeds:—

"Sir Robert Morier's activity at St. Petersburg is to us somewhat shrouded in mystery. We only know that in certain Russian circles distinguished for their hatred to Germany he enjoys great popularity, and that in many Germanophobe *salons* of St. Petersburg he passes for the soul of the company which gathers there. Whether Sir Robert Morier has added fresh fuel to the unwarrantable feeling of enmity existing towards us among the Panslavists we will not stop to determine, but that we are quite justified in thinking he is capable of conduct decidedly anti-German appears from the circumstance, which we can meanwhile only characterize as highly suspicious, but which will probably soon have more light thrown upon it.

"In connexion with investigations which had (recently) to be made in the Geffcken case (lately before the Juge d'Instruction), it became necessary to inquire into the relations of the present English Ambassador at the Russian Court to the internal affairs of Germany, and in the course of these researches there came to be considered a remark of Marshal Bazaine's (when made, how authenticated, or where recorded the writer does not say) to the effect that in August, 1870, he received the first news of the advance of the German amies over the Moselle through a communication by way of London and Paris from the then English Charge d'Affaires at Darmstadt, the same Sir Robert Morier. Should this prove to be true—and we reserve the right of forming our judgment in the matter till after studying it more thoroughly—should it turn out, we say, that an English diplomatist at Darmstadt, in the year 1870, sent by the roundabout way of London and Paris to the defender of Metz intelligence as to the movements of the German armies, then certainly this will throw a very peculiar light on much that has hitherto not been placed before public opinion in its full extents."

The official origin of the above grave communication, I repeat, would seem to be vouched for by the fact that it is based on knowledge of the course and results of the Geffcken inquiry, which has been conducted with the closest secrecy, and the charge is one which its object cannot afford to ignore.

BOMBAY FREIGHT SPECULATORS.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce of December 17, 1888, says:—We scarcely need remind our readers that on the 14th March, 1887, and the 23rd March this year we offered some remarks on the proceedings of freight speculators in Bombay, who hired tonnage and engaged cargo on their own account. One of the evils attending this system consists in contracting for a given number of tons in space, and thus permitting these speculators to bid against the shipowner for freight in his own vessel. Another feature in this movement is the chartering ahead as we pointed out at low rates of freight. It is said that about 135,000 tons of shipping have been fixed on these futures. Should the freights be sustained at the current level, the loss to the shipowners whose vessels have been chartered by the "ring" will be considerable. The forward rates are largely under those at present obtained. The mischief of fixing ships at such comparatively low and unremunerative rates does not end with the loss to the owners of forward chartered ships. As the time approaches for loading these ships the speculators can use the charters to beat down freight by the regular traders. When we first drew attention to this new mode of cutting down shipping freights we said agents in England were rowing in the same boat as the Bombay houses, but we were taken to task by a contemporary, who said we were in error. Agents in Bombay are in communication with corresponding agents in Great Britain, and it is these agents who are making large commissions in chartering for the "ring." When a forward freight is offered to a manager in England or Scotland it is accepted—as we heard the other day—"as a certain homeward fixture." This may enable a vessel to be worked outwards conditionally on her being ready for loading at Bombay on the date agreed upon. But the quoted forward rates, even supposing a ship to get goods outwards, would not leave a margin for profit. The forward rates are no better than they were when owners were losing money, and managers who depress the freight market in this manner inflict a serious injury on the great body of shipowners. The speculators in Bombay, and the agents who operate on the account, are perfectly justified in their endeavours to earn differences or commissions. It rests with shipowners to decline to lend themselves to the scheme if they so desire. A minority of shipowners, however, grasp at the shadow and lose the substance. In their eagerness to find employment for their ships, they accept almost any rate that may be laid before them. This cutting under prices is highly injurious to those who have been and are now striving to secure freights on which dividends may be paid to shareholders. Had our warning been attended to, the General Shipowners' Society of London would not have had occasion, through Mr. W. H. Cooke, their secretary, to send out a circular, in which it was stated that one of their esteemed members, who was largely occupied in the Bombay trade, had directed the attention of the committee to the fact that the freight market in Bombay had been, for some time past, almost entirely in the hands of speculators in tonnage, and that without having tonnage secured they were issuing freight engagements to shippers for nearly every port in the United Kingdom, Continent, Mediterranean, and Adriatic, with a view of getting the cargo into their own hands and then paying such reduced freight only as they may think fit. The secretary was therefore directed by the Committee to inform shipowners of the fact, and to suggest to them the risk of sending steamers to Bombay without previous engagements homewards. Unfortunately for the owners of the regular steam lines, a lot of forward (home) charters have been written, and it is the stoppage of this reckless acceptance of rates below the market quotations that is desired. Forward chartering is excellent in its way when good freights can be had, but the rates quoted in the Indian press and the telegrams received in further confirmation leave the impression that the competition is as severe as it was three years ago. The General Shipowners' Society of London has done its duty, to the class represented, by deprecating the sending out to Bombay of steamers on the chance of their securing paying cargoes. If a vessel goes there to load on berth the speculators will almost compel the master or accredited agent to conform to the demands of the "ring" by holding back shipments. Shipowners will gradually be at the mercy of this "ring" unless they, in their turn, combine to break up the powerful organisation arrayed against them, which must gather strength, like a snowball, as it rolls along. A ring of shipping merchants or agents, acting upon the fears of shippers, may do much harm to shipowners of all nations whose vessels trade to Bombay. The native shipping merchants of Bombay who are the chief personages in these "rings,', have influence with the inland forwarders of goods, but if owners refused to charter below prevailing rates, and insisted upon cargo being forthcoming and not let out space, they would break down the tactics of the operators. European agents in Bombay, as we formerly mentioned, profess that if all the space in ships were left to them they could always fill up. They have lost their commissions or gained new ones by acting for the "ring;" but the great mass of shipowners ought to be powerful enough to strangle any freighting clique.

OUR ARMY AND NAVY.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR ON THE SUPPLY OF GUNS.

Lord Harris, Under-Secretary for War, addressing the Woolwich Arsenal Artillery Volunteers on Dec. 18, referred to the complaints raised in many quarters as to the delay in the supply of naval guns, that ships were waiting for guns which were not ready for them. There had been a great deal of mystification to clear away in regard to the manner in which guns should be built up, and he considered it better to wait for safe and perfect weapons than to issue hurriedly weapons which might be dangerous to those who had to use them, as in the case of an explosion on a French war vessel recently reported. Referring to the armament of the Volunteer Artillery with movable guns, his lordship said that during the present year sixty-five batteries of four guns each had been formed, with weapons ranging in weight from 16 to 40-pounders, and with these the results were exceedingly good. Excellent batteries of position had been thus provided, and with the carter teams, by which the guns were to be drawn, the Volunteers' batteries would always be able to keep up with the infantry whom they would accompany. It was intended, he added, that the men forming these batteries should qualify for efficiency entirely with them, and if this involved more time spent in going to a special range, the patriotism of the Volunteers could be depended upon to perform the task.

LORD C. BERESFORD ON THE NAVY.

Speaking in the Hawkestone Hall, North Lambeth, on Dec. 15, Lord Charles Beresford referred to the Irish question, and said he thought it advisable to go on as at present, and when Ireland was quiet give her local government as in this country. The working men of this country ought to look to the efficiency of the fleet more than any other class. Thirty years ago only a tenth of the people were fed by water borne food. Now two thirds were so fed. Another great point was that the working men of this country were mostly employed in working up raw material brought by sea. And if ever we went to war and the supply was stopped, it would be a great calamity. He and his friends had endeavoured to strengthen the hands of the Government on this question. He was perfectly certain that unless we looked to this matter not only should we be in a very great difficulty, but we were running the risk of having such a panic as we had before when we spent five or ten millions and only got half the value. Simply because when we were in a panic we bought the worst article at the highest price. His desire was that we should have a fleet that could withstand the combined attack of any two hostile Powers independent of other people. That was the best way to preserve peace he was firmly convinced.

SIR REDVERS BULLER ON THE ARMY.

General Sir R. Buller was present on Dec. 13 at the agricultural dinner at Crediton. Responding to the toast of "The Army and Navy," he said if the House of Commons would always do their part, it was certain the army would always do theirs. Some people said the army was always asking for more money, but in the last few years enormous changes had taken place all over the world, especially in shipbuilding, and the army now had to protect coaling stations. When it came to spreading a large army in detachments all over the globe, and keeping these detachments in efficiency, they had to demand more money for the army. For the present they now had enough. The House of Commons had made one great step toward rendering the army efficient. It last year allowed soldiers to manage their own affairs. During fourteen or fifteen years they had been as a fly on the wheel of the Government, but now the army had been allowed to spend money, and if the system was permitted to remain a few years, he could promise them they would have a more efficient force than they had had lately. As for himself, he was looking forward to retirement from active service.

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THE CRISIS IN THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

Owing to the deadlock which has arisen through the failure of the negotiations for placing the Honourable Artillery Company under the provisions of the National Defence Act, the principal members of the staff of the company—the Prince of Wales, the Captain-General and Colonel; the Duke of Portland, the Lieutenant-Colonel; and Colonel Barton, the Adjutant—have resigned their commissions, and on the 18th instant the arms supplied by the Government were called in.

HOW THE CRISIS CAME ABOUT.

During the last few days the crisis in the affairs of the company, which has been for some time acute, has been under the consideration of the military authorities of the War Office. It is only a few weeks since a special general court of the members—on the recommendation of the Captain-General (the Prince of Wales), backed by the advice of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Wolseley, and Mr. Stanhope—resolved that the regiment formed from the ancient company should voluntarily make itself subject to the Act of Parliament under which all ordinary volunteer corps are enrolled. Subsequently to this it became evident that the settlement of the company as a volunteer corps—but possessed of resources which would make it independent of Government aid—as well as the question of control over valuable property, which in a volunteer corps, would vest in the commanding officer, could not be arranged without a certain amount of friction. As a result, at the annual general court held more recently it became apparent that the members would hesitate to agree unreservedly to complete the resolution previously adopted, unless there were further guarantees that the right of controlling the property and the preservation of the old privileges of seniority over all militia, yeomanry, and other volunteer corps were maintained. A resolution, however, was passed which, while reiterating the willingness of the company to become a volunteer corps, stated that, in order to preserve the company as a distinct and separate body, and not as a volunteer corps with special privileges, it would be most satisfactory and gratifying to the members if the parliamentary powers necessary were obtained under a separate Act, or under any Act other than the Volunteer Act. Another resolution was adopted to the effect that the members were ready to accept the provisions of the National Defence Act, under which they would be liable to be called out for service whenever the militia were embodied. The court, however, rejected a motion which proposed to place at the disposal of the commanding officer (the Duke of Portland) the sum of £500 for military purposes pending the proposed alterations. The court also deferred voting other sums of money for military purposes while awaiting further information; and it is this action of the court which has led to the extreme measures now taken. In addition to the resignations announced above, the arms which had been supplied to the company from Government stores were called in, and on the 10th inst., in accordance with peremptory orders to that effect, the guns of the field-battery were removed to Woolwich, and the rifles and bayonets of the infantry battalion to the Tower of London.

THE ADJUTANT'S SALARY.—MAJOR M'KENZIE'S RESIGNATION.

The *Times* prints a statement which it believes represents the views of the majority of the company. This statement goes to show that the disputes began some eleven years since.

In June 1877, the adjutant applied to the court of Assistants, for a grant of 200*l.*, or even 150*l.*, per annum; the War Office authorities having decided that, as they had no direct control over the company, they would no longer pay the adjutant, whose salary was the only expense not defrayed by the company itself. The application was considered reasonable, a special general court was assembled, and 200*l.* per annum was voted to Captain Borton for his services as adjutant. At the annual general court in December 1885, the amount was increased to 300*l.* a year. At the annual general court in December last year, however, two amendments were brought forward—one to reduce the allowance by one-half, and the second to reject it altogether. The full allowance of 300*l.* was nevertheless carried by a small majority. The reasons given by the opponents to the vote were that, whereas in volunteer corps, the adjutant attended all parades, and gave instruction in tactics and other military matters, the adjutant of the Honourable Artillery Company attended only occasionally and gave little or no instruction. This was fully set forth in a circular letter addressed by Major Alex. M'Kenzie to the members and couched in very plain terms. Lieutenant-Colonel Borton strongly resented this circular. Major M'Kenzie then applied for a court of inquiry to clear himself from certain charges brought against him by the adjutant; but the commanding officer decided that it was a personal matter and that he could not interfere, and a civil action for libel is now pending. In October last a circular letter was issued to the members by a committee, of which Major M'Kenzie was president, recommending them to vote for certain members for the Court of Assistants. This resulted in a short correspondence with the adjutant, and finally Major M'Kenzie received a peremptory order to resign within forty-eight hours or have his services dispensed with, and he accordingly resigned.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The military authorities being anxious to complete a scheme for the mobilization of the auxiliary forces for the defences of the country, applied early in the present year for powers to include the Honourable Artillery Company, and the captain-general and colonel requested the members to go under the Volunteer Act, and, further, to vote a fixed sum to the commanding officer for the time being for military purposes.

At a Special General Court on the 8th of November last both these suggestions of his Royal Highness were unanimously agreed to without discussion. At the annual General Court held on the 6th inst., the resolution to go under the Volunteer Act was confirmed. They also agreed to accept the provisions of the National Defence Act of 1888, under which they would become liable to be called out for service whenever the militia is embodied. A vote of 500l, for military purposes was then proposed, but met with determined opposition. It appears to have been represented to the Prince of Wales that the opposition to the vote of 500l, was a direct refusal to vote the sum promised for military purposes, whereas it was simply an expression of opinion that it was premature, and, as the proposal was brought forward by private members of the court, and not in the name of the authorities, the members did not hesitate to reject it. Had it been stated that his Royal Highness or the lieutenant-colonel (the Duke of Portland) expected it to be decided at that court, it would undoubtedly have been carried unanimously, as was the case with the preceding motions.

THE POWERS AND POSITION OF THE ADJUTANT.

Party feeling, so to speak, has been running very high in the company during the past year regardiag the powers and position of the adjutant, in whose hands the powers of commanding officer have, to a large extent, been virtually left, in consequence of the many public claims upon the time of the Duke of Portland.

The adjutant practically makes the appointments and promotions, as his recommendations are usually endorsed by the lieutenant-colonel. It is true that, according to the regulations for all the auxiliary forces, the adjutant is considered a staff officer and does not take command over the heads of his superiors in rank. Some years ago, however, a regimental order was issued appointing Lieutenant-Colonel Borton to take command on parade, which he always has done over the head of the senior major, although his substantive rank is only captain, his rank of lieutenant-colonel being honorary, and conferring, therefore, no additional powers of command. It is clear that it is a mistake for the adjutant to be paid by the corps, and he should be appointed from the active list by the Horse Guards for five years like all other adjutants of the auxiliary forces.

PROPOSALS TO REORGANIZE THE COMPANY.

There are reasons for believing that the unhappy differences regarding the administration of the Honourable Artillery Company, which culminated in the resignation of the captain-general and colonel (the Prince of Wales), the Lieutenant-Colonel (the Duke of Portland), and the adjutant (Lieutenant-Colonel Borton), will not lead to further complications. It is believed that the War Office regards the disarmament as a temporary measure, and that a reorganization under the volunteer laws, rather than a disbandment of the company, may be looked for. It is understood that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Portland will lend their names to such a movement. A correspondent, writing to the *Times*, says:—

There is a desire among many of the more prominent members shortly to call an extraordinary meeting to discuss the situation, and probably to send an address to the Prince of Wales, embodying the statement previously made at a special meeting, to the effect that there is no more loyal body of men in the United Kingdom, and that what is required to make this fact apparent is a man to lead them. It is also in contemplation to obtain an audience of the Lord Mayor, in order that his lordship may, if possible, obtain for the members that proper hearing and representation before their late captain-general and the War Office which, it is asserted, they have not had as yet, and more particularly in regard to the company's refusal to vote a sum of 500*l.* at its last meeting, which is believed to be the final cause of the strong action which has just thrown affairs into confusion. In regard to this refusal of money, it is to be pointed out that the vote was only postponed pending the supply of further information, that the company in general meeting has never refused money necessary for military purposes, and that the members were justified in seeking further details of future purposes, seeing that, whereas only 500*l.* was asked for, the military expenses of last year amounted to nearly 4,000*l.* Drills having been suspended in the ordinary course some weeks back for the winter, there has been no unusual interruption by the present incident, and, despite the uncertainty prevailing, there is a widespread belief that the unfortunate crisis now produced will have as a result the renewed constitution of the company in a more healthy condition than heretofore. So far as any military character can exist in a regiment which has been disarmed, the senior officer left is Major Mainwaring Jones, an officer who has been many years in the Company, and who has held his present rank since 1881.

THE DUKE OF PORTLAND AND HIS DUTIES.

A member of the Honourable Artillery Company says the present trouble was largely due to the selection of the Duke of Portland as lieutenant-colonel; his Grace not having taken an active part in the management of the corps. There is not the least doubt that the best feeling prevails towards the Prince of Wales, but the greatest dissatisfaction exists at the way in which things have been managed. The opinion amongst the members is that if the Company had a working lieutenant-colonel, not necessarily of a very high rank in the aristocracy, everything would go on smoothly; and an arrangement of this sort would ensure that personal contact between the men and the military authorities which in a body so peculiarly constituted as the Honourable Artillery Company is absolutely necessary. As to the suggestion of the charter being withdrawn, such a step would cause the intensest feeling of irritation among a large and influential body of men.

THE ANOMALOUS POSITION OF THE CORPS.

In 1887 there occurred an incident which is thus narrated in the "History of the Honourable Artillery Company," recently published, the work of Captain Woolmer-Williams, who for twenty years has been a member of the Corps:—

"A mischievous attempt," he said, "was made at the annual general meeting on the 1st of December by a certain section of the regiment, led by a few malcontents, to threaten the power of the military authorities by bringing forward a motion to reduce the allowance of the adjutant, to which an amendment was further moved to discontinue it altogether. Happily, wiser counsels prevailed and the malcontents were defeated; but not in a sufficiently decisive manner completely to stamp out the spirit of insubordination which had thus asserted itself, and which, unfortunately, still threatens a recurrence of the crises of a somewhat similar nature that have occurred in previous periods of the Company's history, and which rather tend to prove the necessity of further revising the constitution of the Company."

THE PROPOSED EXPULSION OF CAPTAIN WOOLMER-WILLIAMS.

Captain Woolmer-Williams was, the *Daily Telegraph* says, supposed to be at the bottom of a proposal which was made on the 28th May by the Prince of Wales.

On that date a communication was addressed from the captain-general to Lord Colville, President of the Court of Assistants, wherein the Prince of Wales referred to the dissensions that had taken place between the military authorities and the court in the time of the Duke of Sussex and the Prince Consort, which acts of insubordination he ascribed to the same cause. The present system had been declared a complete failure, and, while his Royal Highness was reluctant to do anything to infringe the ancient rights of the Company, he was of opinion, and he was supported by the military advisers of the Crown, that the anomalous position of the Company could not be any longer permitted, and the regiment should be placed under the Volunteer Act, with certain clauses omitted. This scheme, it is asserted, had nothing to do with Captain Woolmer-Williams's book, although the author of the volume had been assured that the paragraph above quoted had the entire approval of the Prince of Wales. As the result of the appearance of the work, a private of No. I Company gave notice that he would move the expulsion of Captain Woolmer-Williams. A circular was issued by Major McKenzie, chairman of a committee of fifty-nine members, with the view of electing a certain list of members to the Court of Assistants. Captain Woolmer-Williams was not re-elected. He had previously placed himself in the hands of the commanding officer; but the Duke of Portland declined to accept his resignation, and assured him of his complete confidence, and the Prince of Wales, in a letter to the Court of Assistants, characterized the proposal for his expulsion as a gross act of insubordination and an insult to her Majesty the Queen. The action of Major McKenzie was considered a breach of discipline, and he withdrew the circular; but the Duke of Portland refused to inquire into the circumstances which led to its publication, and Major McKenzie was obliged to resign his commission. Nevertheless he was elected a member of the Court of Assistants.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 20th ult., Mr. James Rowlands asked the Secretary of State for War whether the royal warrant had been withdrawn from the Honourable Artillery Company, and if so, whether any independent inquiry had been made on behalf of the Prince of Wales as to the condition of the Company, at which inquiry the general body of the members had an opportunity of giving evidence and stating their views, and whether he had any information to show what was likely to be the effect of the withdrawal on the future welfare of the Company.

Mr. Causton and Mr. Gilliat asked questions on the same subject.

Mr. Stanhope said his answer to the first question was No. The warrant had not been withdrawn, nor would any such step be taken without very full and careful inquiry. He had every hope that any such action might never arise in connection with such a corps as the Honourable Artillery Company. The officers commanding the Company, however, officially reported to him that this corps was in a most unsatisfactory state as regards discipline. Owing to the state of indiscipline and the resignation of the Captain-General the Commanding Officer, and the Adjutant, this corps could not be recognized as being efficient, and the usual course had been adopted—namely, to withdraw the arms and the equipment, which were the property of the State. He hoped no long time would elapse before a reorganization of the corps took place which would put it in a satisfactory position.

Answering the supplementary question, the right hon. gentleman added that he had no information as to disaffection among the men as the result of any officers being promoted over the heads of other officers. With regard to any expression of opinion, it was perfectly open to every member of the corps to make any representation on the subject that they thought fit.

Mr. Norris asked if the right honourable gentleman would take immediate steps for re-forming this ancient, loyal, and distinguished regiment.

Mr. Stanhope, in reply, said that he hoped the steps to be taken by the Company would be taken speedily, and would bring about that result.

STORAGE OF EXPLOSIVES IN INDIA.

Mr. J. Harris, representative of Nobel's Explosives Company in India, writes to the *Indian Engineering*:—

I very much regret to find that no progress whatever has been made towards erecting a magazine for the storage of our explosives at Kurrachee. Personally I have a great objection to storing our explosives in a public magazine, even if a special room is set apart for our use; to begin with; we have no control whatever as to other varieties of explosives which may be accepted for storage in the same building; explosives that we might have objection to. I also dislike the idea of storing our explosives alongside of gunpowder. Such a magazine as I understand is proposed to be built by the Port Trust at Kurrachee for the storage of gunpowder and miscellaneous explosives, may be sanctioned and licensed by the authorities in India to a body like the Kurrachee Port Trust; but in England such a proposal certainly would not for a moment be entertained by H. M. Inspectors of Explosives. Nowhere else in India will Government accept high chemical explosives such as ours for storage in their magazines alongside of gunpowder. The same is the case in Burma, Singapore, and Ceylon were we have been compelled to find storage of our own. I shall, therefore, be much obliged if you will be good enough to instruct our Kurrachee friends to obtain the necessary land for a magazine, and authority to build it without further delay, as the matter has already been allowed to slide too long, and valuable time lost. My experience with Government magazines in India has not impressed me generally in their favour, consequently I do not want for us to have anything to do in storing in a public magazine. A partition wall in a magazine between different kinds of explosives is only an imaginary protection. One 50lb. box of gunpowder would on explosion inside destroy the whole magazine, even if it did not ignite the other explosives, which it would be bound to do. According to the official report of the catastrophe produced by the explosion of *one cask* of gunpowder outside Clerkenwell prison on the 13th December 1867—"six persons were killed outright; six more died subsequently; five in addition owed their deaths indirectly to the same cause; forty mothers were prematurely confined, and twenty of their babies were born dead; one hundred and twenty persons were wounded, of whom fifteen were permanently injured through loss of eyes, legs, or arms; while the damage to property and person was estimated as amounting to not less than twenty thousand pounds." Whereas the explosion of some 30lbs. of dynamite (as estimated by Colonel Majendie, H. M. Chief Inspector of Explosives) on 15th March 1883, inside the buildings used by the Local Government Board in Charles Street, Whitehall, London, "no injury was done to life or limb, and the damage caused to the solid building, of which the south-western angle was attached by some miscreant, was comparatively slight, and the damage to property was probably not more than could be repaired at a cost of one thousand pounds." This may seem to be extraneous matter to quote, but I do it with the object of shewing that in the event of an explosion of a quantity of gunpowder how much more extended it would be in its action than that of our explosives, which, although intensely violent, is extremely local. For this reason I do not want our stuff alongside of the "villanous saltpetre" called gunpowder.

PEACE OR WAR AT SUAKIN.

The Pall Mall Budget publishes an enterview with Mr. Wylde on the London difficulty which ought to prove interesting to our readers:—

The news published on Saturday morning that Sir Evelyn Baring had requested her Majesty's Government to prevent Mr. Wylde returning to Saukin, led our representative to seek the favour of an interview with that gentleman. Mr. Wylde, whose place of business is at Saukin, and who has lived at that place and on the Red Sea littoral for the last fourteen years, was on the point of starting for Saukin when this intimation was unofficially given to his father by one of the Foreign Office staff. To lie down quietly under an injustice such as that now attempted to be imposed upon him, is exactly what Mr. Wylde has never been disposed to do, and he was therefore kind enough to comply with our request and speak his mind freely on the subject to our representative.

"Why are you forbidden to go back to Saukin, Mr. Wylde?,' asked our representative.

WHO MADE THE WAR?

"Simply that in the last chapter of my book It spoke the truth concerning the actions and the objects of the military party in Egypt. I set them forth with the utmost clearness, writing two years ago, Everything that I then predicted as certain to follow the policy which the military party were bent upon pursuing has come to pass. I predicted that they would bring about war, and they have brought about war. To you who are at home it seems very horrible that England should once more be involved in slaughtering expeditions on the Red Sea littoral. That is because you look at the thing from a moral or political, or it may be economic, standpoint. It is not from that point of view that the prospect of a campaign in the desert is regarded by the young officers who have Colonel Kitchener as their representative and Sir Evelyn Baring as their official mouthpiece. Every word that you printed on that subject in your recent, 'interview with a late resident at Suakin' is perfectly true. This war was got up by the military party, and they are now rejoicing in the success of their policy. They do not like me because they know that I stand for peace."

MR. WYLDE'S RECORD.

"You have lived so long at Suakin? Then you mus have been present in the last two campaigns?" I was and I rendered services to General Graham which have been recognized by her Majesty's Government. No one can accuse me of any disloyalty, or of having ever acted in a manner prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain. At the present moment, if General Grenfell should find that he is opposed only by the dervishes, and not by the tribes, without whose support the dervishes are quite powerless, it will be, I have no doubt, largely owing to the influence which I have been able to exert upon the tribes in the neighbourhood, whom I have councelled up to the last moment to refrain from fighting against the English."

"What influence, Mr. Wylde?"

"An influence that has been acquired by trading with them, by living among them, by speaking their language, by understanding their ideas, by being in hearty and cordial sympathy with their political aspirations. I have lived among the Hadendowas, Amaras and eastern tribesmen for years; I can talk to them in Arabic; I am entirely at one with them in desiring to see the authority of Egypt made to cease in the Soudan. Hence when I wrote to them as I did some time ago, and urged them that whatever happened they should not take sides with the dervishes against us, I think they would pay attention to my advice; and hence it is possible that what might otherwise have been a very serious disaster may have been averted."

IT IS EASY TO MAKE PEACE.

"Knowing the tribes thoroughly, do you think that there is any chance of coming to an arrangement with them?"

"Certainly; even at the present moment, while the dervishes are shelling Suakin every day, there would be little difficulty in making an agreement with them by which they themselves should 'clear out the dervishes.' It is so plain that I am wearied of explaining it. We are at Suakin endeavouring to thrust back the authority of the Egyptian Government upon a population which loathes the Egyptians so much that it will not make any terms with a Government, which is merely the Government of the Khedive. Colonel Kitchener brought the whole thing on by endeavouring to take Tokar. Tokar lies forty miles from Saukin It commands the fertile land on whose flocks the tribes depend largely for their maintenance. In order to repel the attack on Tokar they sent for dervishes. Colonel Kitchener knew perfectly well that such would be the result of his attack on Tokar, but he persisted in it, and brought down the dervishes. It is his own act as much as the ringing of a bell is the act of the man who pulls the bell handle."

"My great difficulty is this: are these tribes strong enough to hold their own against the Mahdist, that is the dervishes?"

"Certainly; the authority of Khartoum is not regarded in the least by the tribes. When we press too hardly on them, they invoke help from Khartoum, and bring in the dervishes in order to drive back the Egyptians. But once rid them of the dread of being subjected to Egyptian domination, and they will make short work of the dervishes."

"Would you retain the Egyptian flag at Suakin at all?"—It might fly over the Governor's house, and you could hold the town comfortably with a black battalion and an English gunboat, provided always that you were on good terms with the tribes round about, which you can be without any difficulty. I have at the present moment agreements with them promising to trade, and to be our very good friends, if only we will not allow Egyptian authority to go an inch beyond the walls of Suakin."

"INDIA SHOULD BEGIN AT SUEZ."

"What would you do, then, at the present moment?,'

"I would suspend all military operations instantly. I would negotiate with the tribes on the basis of their independence, and leave it to them to clear out the dervishes. Above all, I would take Suakin and the Red Sea Littoral out of the control of the Foreign Office, and place it under that of the India Office. India ought to begin at Suez, as Africa is said to begin at the Pyrenees, and the whole control of Suakin policy should be vested in the Indian Government. As long as the Red Sea and Zanzibar were under India we had no trouble. It is only when they come under the Foreign Office that the mischief begins. I think that both parties are responsible for the present imbroglio, and both parties should make an energetic effort to get out of the rut in which affairs are sinking deeper and deeper. Both political parties could not have made the same error unless the permanent advisers were in fault, change the permanent advisers."

WHAT HAS BECOME OF STANLEY?

"By the bye, Mr. Wylde, what do you think about Mr. Stanley?"

"I am afraid Mr. Stanley is dead. The 'white travellers' to whom allusion is made in the telegrams from Cairo are, I think, more likely to be the Italian Casati or the German Schuber, who were with Emin before his capture."

"Then you think that Emin is captured?"

"Certainly—if Osman Digna said so. I know Osman Digna, and he is a man of his word. He is much more to be relied upon when he says that anything has happened than many of those who are opposed to him in the present campaign. you will not notice that he does not say that the white traveller was Mr. Stanley. The fact that there was a letter of Stanley's and some cartridges does not prove anything, for they may have been sent on by a messenger to Emin, or they may have been picked up from the remains of the expedition. It seems to me that Stanley could only have disappeared so completely as he has disappeared if he had literally ceased to exist. I remember talking to some Naym-Nyams, when I was at Khartoum with General Gordon some years ago, about the Zebehr expedition which had disappeared in an equally mysterious fashion. I asked them what had came of them. The answer was simple but conclusive. 'They began to make trouble,' said the Nyam-Nyam,' and we ate them!,,

MR. PARNELL'S SCOTCH ACTION.

Mr. Parnell's Scotch action against the *Times* for libel came before Lord Kinnear, in the Court of Session, Edinburgh, on the 20th of December, for proof of the validity of the arrestments.

George Scott, junior partner of the firm of Robertson and Scott, advertising agents, Edinburgh, said he had two sums of £1-11s. and £1 7s. due to the *Times* for advertizing, and these were arrested by the pursuer and were still unpaid. He did not know who the *Times'* proprietors were. Remittances were made to George Edward Wright.

James Keith, Edinburgh, spoke to £11 19s. *Times* money being arrested in his hands.—Samuel Hayman, Somerset House, London, representing the Registrar of newspapers, said there was no correspondence relative to the *Times* registration prior to July last, but he found copies of returns made by the newspaper extending to 1882. For the first two years they were, John Walter, M.P., for the proprietors; for the next two years by John Walter; and this year, for the first time, they were John Walter, for himself and all others, the proprietors of the said paper. On July 23 last a letter was received from the *Times* solicitors, who said that Mr. John Walter, of Printing House Square, had the whole management of the *Times*, but certain persons derived interest under him, and it might be that they would be construed as proprietors within the meaning of the Act. If so there would be a very great difficulty in registering their names, because some of them were minors, others of them were married women, some were resident abroad, and in some instances the interest held was of very small amount.

In these circumstances they applied to the department to sanction the registration of the name of Mr. John Walter as tde proprietor of the paper and other publications issued from the Times office. Mr. Walter's name was therefore registered.

Mr. George E. Wright, registered printer and publisher of the *Times*, said it struck him this year that they were not conforming with the requirements of the Act with regard to the registration of the paper, and so an application was made to register Mr. Walter. He knew other people than Mr. Walter had an interes in the paper, but he did not know who the proprietors were. He took no steps to find out.

Mr. John Walter said he had now heard for the first time about the registration of his name as proprietor. He had no knowledge of the matter, and had given no authority to anyone to register him. He was in Parliament in 1881, when the Act was passed, but he only now discovered that the most extraordinary blunder had been committed in supposing that the printer and publisher of a newspaper was the proper person to attend to the registration of the proprietor of which by virtue of his office, he would have no knowledge. In the O'Donnell case he and Mr. Wright were called as defenders. He was willing to act as the registered proprietor of the *Times*, whatever that might mean. When the *Times* sued he had no knowledge of whether it was in his name. Mr. Scames would tell them. He had not a list of the proprietors: Mr. Soames would have one.

Mr. J. B. Balfour called for the production of this list.—

The Lord Advocate objected.—

Mr. Walter said there were a good many names, which would, he believe, satisfy his lordship, and perhaps his learned friend. He did not know who where the proprietors of the *Times*, but he had no objection to his agent furnishing a list. His grandfather, John Walter, held the whole of the *Times*, and the distribution of the property was a family arrangement. There was no contract of co-partnership. He himself was managing partner. His interest in the *Times* was one-sixteenth and a half. The *Times* had been going on for 100 years, and he never knew of a contract. The offices and printing business belongd to him.—Mr. Joseph Soames, solicitor, London, said he was the solicitor for the *Times*. There were about 100 proprietors, of whom he undertook to furnish a correct list—After Mr. Soames's evidence, Mr Danckwertz, barrister of London, and Mr. John William Brodie Innes, of the English and Scottish bars, were examined as to the laws of England in regard to partnerships on behalf of the pursuer. For the defender, Mr. Lumley Smith Q.C. and Mr. William Graham, of the Inner Temple, were examined on the same point.—Mr. Balfour said he observed the right not to conclude proof without dealing with the list of proprietors—Lord Kinnear said he would hear counsel on the evidence after the Christmas recess—The Court adjourned shortly before six o'clock.

THE ARMY.

War Office, Pall-Mall, Dec. 18.

Memoranda.

General Lord Alexander George Russell, C. B., has been placed on retired pay.

Lieut-General Napier George Campbell, Colonel Commandant Royal (late Madras) Artillery to be placed on the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

The following promotions to be made in succession to Lieutenant General Napier George Campbell, Royal (late Madras) Artillery:—To be Lieutenant-Generals.—Major-General James Edward Cordner, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major-General Elliot Minto Playfair, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major-General Walter D'Oyly Kerrich, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, upon the Unemployed Supernumerary List; Major-General David MacFarlan, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. and Col. Brabazon Henry Pottinger, Royal (late Bombay) Artillery to be Major-General.

Col. Charles Thomas Haig, Royal (late Bombay) Engineers to be Major-General, vice J. Bonus, retired.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—G. J. Hamilton, the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles); the Hon. Heneage Legge, 9th Lancers; T. G. Crawley, the King's (Liverpool Regiment); John Henry Crowdy, Royal Engineers; Honorius Sisson Sitwell, Royal Engineers.

Lieut.-Col. Edmund Morton Mansel-Pleydell, half-pay, retires on retired pay.

Major and Hon. Lieut.-Col. Arthur Theobald, retired pay, has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

The undermentioned Quartermasters and Honorary Lieutenants have been granted the honorary rank of Captain:—A. Reeves, the Norfolk Regiment; A. Clay, the Lincolnshire Regiment; G. T. Savage, the Royal Irish Rifles.

Deputy Commissary and Hon. Capt. John Murray, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Indian Staff Corps.

The following transfers and promotions are dated Dec. 1, 1888:—

Gen. Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G. C. B., G. C. M. G., C. I. E., Bengal, to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant-General Charles Cureton, C. B., Bengal, to be General.

Major-General Thomas Nuttall, Bombay, to be Lieutenant-General.

Colonel William Turton Fagan, Bengal, to be Major-General.

Major-General William Turton Fagan, Bengal, to be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List.

Colonel Clement John Smith, Madras, to be Major-General.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Sir Henry Dominick Daly, K.C.B., C.I.E., Bombay; Sir John Luther Vaughan, K.C.B., Bengal; Sir Samuel James Brown, K.C.B., K.C.S. I., V. C, Bengal.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—John Brenton Cox, Bengal; Rowland Robert Wallace, Bombay; Ernest Augustus Green, Bombay; Octavius Ludlow Smith, Bengal; John Durham Hall, Bombay; Thomas Wolrich Stansfield, Madras; Adam Hugh Montgomery Dickey, Madras; Clements Robert Shaw, Bengal.

Indian Local Service.

The following promotions are dated 1st December 1888:—

Lieut-Gen. Robert John Hawthorne, Retired List, Bengal Cavalry, to be General on the Retired List.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—Sir Dighton Macnaghten Probyn, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., V.C., Bengal Cavalry; Brooke Boyd, Bengal Infantry; John Liptrott, Bengal Infantry; Stephen Francis Macmullen, Bengal Cavalry; William Vine, Madras Cavalry; William George Owen; Madras Infantry; Samuel Brougham Faddy; Bengal Infantry; Richard Andrew Doria; Madras Infantry; Gordon Caulfield, Bengal Infantry; David Scott Dodgson, C.B., Bengal Infantry; Alexander Crombie Silver, Madras Infantry; John Penrose Coode, Madras Infantry; Edward Dyot Watson, Bengal Infantry; John William Schneider, C.B., Bombay Infantry; Douglas Hamilton, Madras Infantry; David Brown, Madras Infantry; Arthur Newbolt [illegible], Madras Infantry; Henry Augustus Adams, Bombay Infantry; William Warden Anderson, Bombay Cavalry; John Field, C. B., Bombay Infantry; John [illegible] Gustavus Halliday, Madras Infantry; John Gordon, C. B., Bengal Infantry; William Thomas Williams, Madras Infantry; Francis Walker Drummond, Bengal Cavalry; William Wilkinson Taylor, Bombay Infantry; George Strangways, Bengal Infantry; Frederick Charles Maisey, Bengal Infantry; Henry [illegible] Stevens, Bengal Infantry; James Buchanan, Madras Cavalry; William Henry Watts, Madras Infantry; George Travis [illegible], Madras Cavalry.

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From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1 . Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and . s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell Street Bloomsbury, London.

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COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by Keating's Cough-Lozenges recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty. No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bed-time ensure rest when troubled by the throat. Sold at all Chemists, in small tins.

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A few drops in a glass of Sherry is a good appetiser.
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PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
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IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
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SOMETHING QUITE NEW FROM ENGLAND
Of Special Interest to European Residents

Protected by HER MAJESTY'S Royal Letters Patent.

Possesses HYGIENIC PROPERTIES hitherto unknown to Science:

Upwards of Fifty Patents, Registrations, and Trade Marks have been secured for this wonderful discovery, protecting the INVENTOR'S RIGHTS in every civilised country.

An Invention that will revolutionise the existence of European Residents in India, and prove an unmistakable blessing to European and Native alike.

The name of this latest, and perhaps one of the greatest discoveries of this or any age, is SALT REGAL; and the following is a brief description of its claims to popularity generally, and its peculiar fitness for India in particular.

SALT REGAL is a high-class Antiseptic Saline, in the form of a delicate white powder, scientifically compounded, which instantly produces in water a *Beautiful Rose-coloured* effervescing, *antiseptic*, Saline Draught, most refreshing and exhilarating.

SALT REGAL has the special property of purifying the water it is dissolved in, at the same time developing Ozone (the principle of life).

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Feverishness, Acidity, General Debility, Sour Stomach, Flatulence, Nausea, and Giddiness.

SALT REGAL is a powerful antidote to and preventive of Blood Poisoning, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Irritation of the Skin, Weariness, Lassitude, Headache, and for all purposes for which Saline preparations have hitherto been used.

SALT REGAL corrects all Impurities in the System, whether arising from breathing heated or tainted air, or partaking of improperly cooked food.
Corrects all errors of Diet, eating or drinking.

SALT REGAL acts as an instant purifier, each draught liberating a supply of a powerful antiseptic.
Cleanses the Mouth, Throat, and Stomach at the same operation.

SALT REGAL is a Natural Disinfectant. It removes all bad humours from the body, and renders it proof against infection of every kind.

SALT REGAL taken daily will resist the deadly attacks of Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, and Epidemics of the most virulent type.

SALT REGAL prevents disease by giving tone and purity to the system.
Is a Health-giver.
Is a Health-maintainer.
Is a Health-restorer.

SALT REGAL, upon its merits alone, has obtained a considerable sale, and it is no boasting to say that it supersedes all other Salines.

SALT REGAL dislodges all impurities in the system, and allows them to pass harmlessly away with the excreta.
Renders the terrible scourge of Diphtheria in old or young an impossibility.

SALT REGAL renders harmless Bactriæ and Microbes that may be taken into the system accidentally with food or drink.
Insures against Cholera.
Prevents Dyspepsia.
Purifies Drinking Water.

SALT REGAL cleanses and disinfects the human alimentary organs, and it is impossible to give an adequate idea of its marvellous power of good in the short space of an advertisement.

SALT REGAL will do what no other Saline preparation in existence can do.
By regular use is a certain guarantee of Health.
Taken regularly makes good Feeders.

SALT REGAL taken regularly makes good Workers.
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Makes Life enjoyable.

SALT REGAL —One draught per week to the Healthy will keep them in Health.
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Children are very fond of it.

SALT REGAL renders Pills, Potions, and Physic unnecessary.
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SALT REGAL destroys the Parasites which infest drinking water used in India. Anyone doubting this statement is invited to make the test with the aid of a good microscope. *(See Analysis.)*

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Institute of Chemical Technology and Analytical Laboratory.
Liverpool, 13*th Feb.* 1888.

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SALT REGAL is indispensable to all who are away from home, and no Traveller or Voyageur should venture without it.

SALT REGAL is a Royal Patent, and any attempt at imitation is a Felony.

SALT REGAL is sold in Bottles (hermetically sealed) and can be obtained through all Vendors of Proprietary Articles. If any difficulty, please address the undermentioned who have stocks and can supply the trade or private customers.

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Translations in Hindustani, Bengali, Tamal, and Telugu, are being prepared.

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BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

PEARS' TRANSPARENT SOAP.

For the Complexion.
For the Hands.
For the Arms.
For the Neck.
For the Face.
For the Bath.

PURE, DELIGHTFUL, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING.

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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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The LANCASTER WINDOW-BLIND CLOTH
A New Material entirely superseding the Old-fashioned Blinds.
In Widths varying from 28 to 72 inches.

The Cheapest and Best Blind in the World. PLAIN COLOURS—FANCY PATTERNS—ARTISTIC DESIGNS. Requires no Washing. Rolls up Straight. No Hemming. Not liable to Fade. Will stand Rough Wear.

The LANCASTER ORIENTAL BLINDS
In widths varying from 36 to 54 Inches.
A special make of the Lancaster Window-Blind Cloth.

By the skilful introduction of GOLD and SILVER in the Patterns, they have quite the character of an Eastern production. The various shades harmonise with almost any style of furnishing.

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In widths varying from 36 to 72 Inches.

In various shades of stripes, suitable for Sun Blinds, Awnings, Garden Tents, Conservatories, and Out-door purposes generally. Especially useful in sunny climes, as they intercept the heat of the Sun's rays without obstructing the light.

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Made in Cream, Maroon, Blue, Grey, Buff, Green, and White, with beautiful patterns in gold—with and without borders; also in the Plain Colours with gold border. Some of the Cloths are made with the gold pattern both sides. *These goods are really Novel and equal in effect to articles sold for the same purpose at twenty times the Price. 38, 45, and 54 inches wide. Any Length can be procured.*

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Warm to the Feet. Cheerful in Appearance. Easily Laid. Easily Cleaned.

Guaranteed equal in durability to any Linoleum in the Trade, and to have all the advantages of that sold at more than double the price. The words "LANCASTER LINOLEUM" are stamped on the back of each piece, at intervals of about two yards.

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FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.
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ANTISEPTIC AND ABSORBENT. FOR ACCOUCHEMENT AND GENERAL USE.

An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—"One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated."

A Desideratum of the highest importance increased comfort, cleanliness. Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

MANUFACTURED IN TWO QUALITIES,
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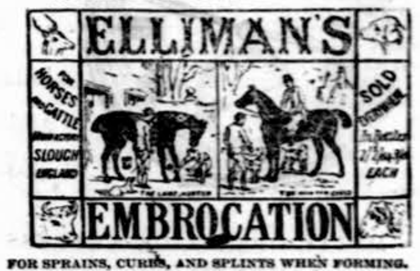
NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT.



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FOR OVER-REACHES, CHAPPED HEELS, WIND GALLS.
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FOR BROKEN KNEES, BRUISES, CAPPED HOCKS.
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FOR SPRAINS, CUTS, BRUISES IN DOGS.

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"I think it very useful." RUTLAND, Master of Belvoir Hounds.

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Sold by Chemists, Stores, and Saddlers, Price 2s.

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ATKINSON'S ENGLISH PERFUMERY,
surpasses all others for its natural fragrance.
ESSENCE OF WHITE ROSE
FRANGIPANNE | YLANG YLANG
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and other well-known Perfumes are unequalled for their delightful and lasting odour.
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J. & E. ATKINSON,
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PASTA MACK
For Bath & Toilet Use.
This entirely new and excellent health-giving preparation SOFTENS THE WATER, gives it a most delicious odour, and BEAUTIFIES THE COMPLEXION in a most extraordinary way. Should be in every Bathroom and Bedroom. *To be had of all respectable Chemists and Perfumers throughout the World.*
Sole Manufacturer and Inventor,
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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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CAMPAIGN WATCHES have obtained a wonderful popularity, resulting in numberless imitations, as is always the case with a reputed article. But, although each one of the latter claims to be the best in the market, none in reality is attaining such a high and well-deserved reputation in point of excellence, accuracy and durability as Favre-Leuba and Co.'s Original Campaign Watches, sold as follows :—

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(*Guarantee One Year.*)

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Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

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Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

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SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Dr. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit.'

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"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of Dr. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

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"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably.'

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. De JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
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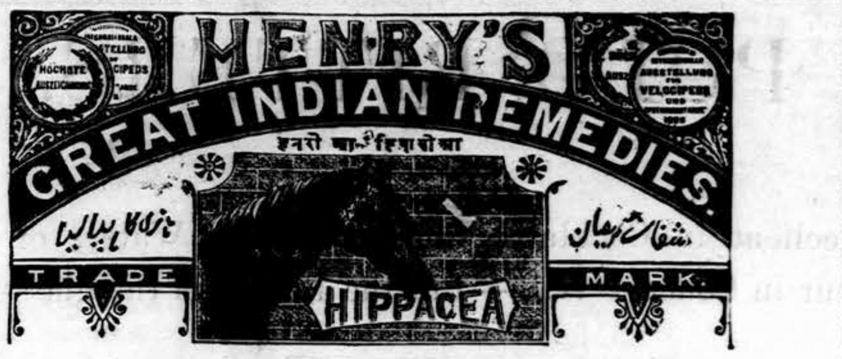

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM
WIND-STROKE
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS
SPRUNG TENDONS
SORE THROAT
INFLUENZA
STIFFNESS
CUTS AND WOUNDS
BROKEN KNEES
CRACKED HEELS
OVER REACHES
ŒDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS,
SWELLINGS GENERALLY
SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPAVINS
HEAT LUMPS
BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS

Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE TRAINER OF "BENDIGO" SAYS :—

7, BARROWS, LAMBOURNE, BERKS, 23rd September, 1887.

Please send me 3 large tins of your "HIPPACEA." I have found it most useful in cases of sore-backs, wounds, &c.

C. W. JOUSIFFE.

THE TRAINER OF "MERRY HAMPTON" SAYS :—

BEDFORD ODGE, NEWMARKET, 8th March, 1887.

I think "HIPPACEA" very good.

M. GURRY.

THE TRAINER OF "HARPENDEN" SAYS :—

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SIR,—I have used "HIPPACEA" in my Stables, and find it most useful as a soothing and healing ointment for horses.

J. R. HUMPHREYS.

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I feel quite certain, that your "HIPPACEA" assisted "MARMORA" very much with her weak knees, as she went with so much more freedom, and walked better.

T. MARTIN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENNEL CLUB SAY :—

ELLINGTON PARK, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, 26th uly, 1887.

Your "HIPPACEA" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my Kennels.

S. E. SHIRLEY.

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS SAYS :—

BRAUNFELS ON LAHN, PRUSSIA, 4th September, 1887.

I have tried your new remedy "HIPPACEA" in my Kennels, and state with pleasure that I found it most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.

Kindly send me at once a tin of "HIPPACEA," as I wish my Kennels never to be without it.

ALBERT SOLMS.

A MASTER OF HARRIERS SAYS :—

NEW HOUSE, SHADOXHORST, ASHFORD, KENT, 29th March, 1887.

Nearly twelve months' experince of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked heels, sore backs or wounds, sores, and skin diseases of every kind, "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy, both in the Stable and Kennel.

JOHN C. BUCKLAND.

THE ASIAN, DATED MAY 3RD, 1887, SAYS :—

"We have had Samples of 'HIPPACEA' forwarded to us; it claims to be a remedy, which will ac "powerfully on the skin of the horse and other animals without blistering the parts; and to be efficacious "in healing most ills that horse skin is heir to. We had not the opportunity of trying it on a horse, but "its effect was marvellous on a puppy, which was suffering from distemper. MR. BOWDEN, of Thilum "renown, is the Agent."

To be had of the undersigned, and of Chemists and General Dealers everywhere.

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